DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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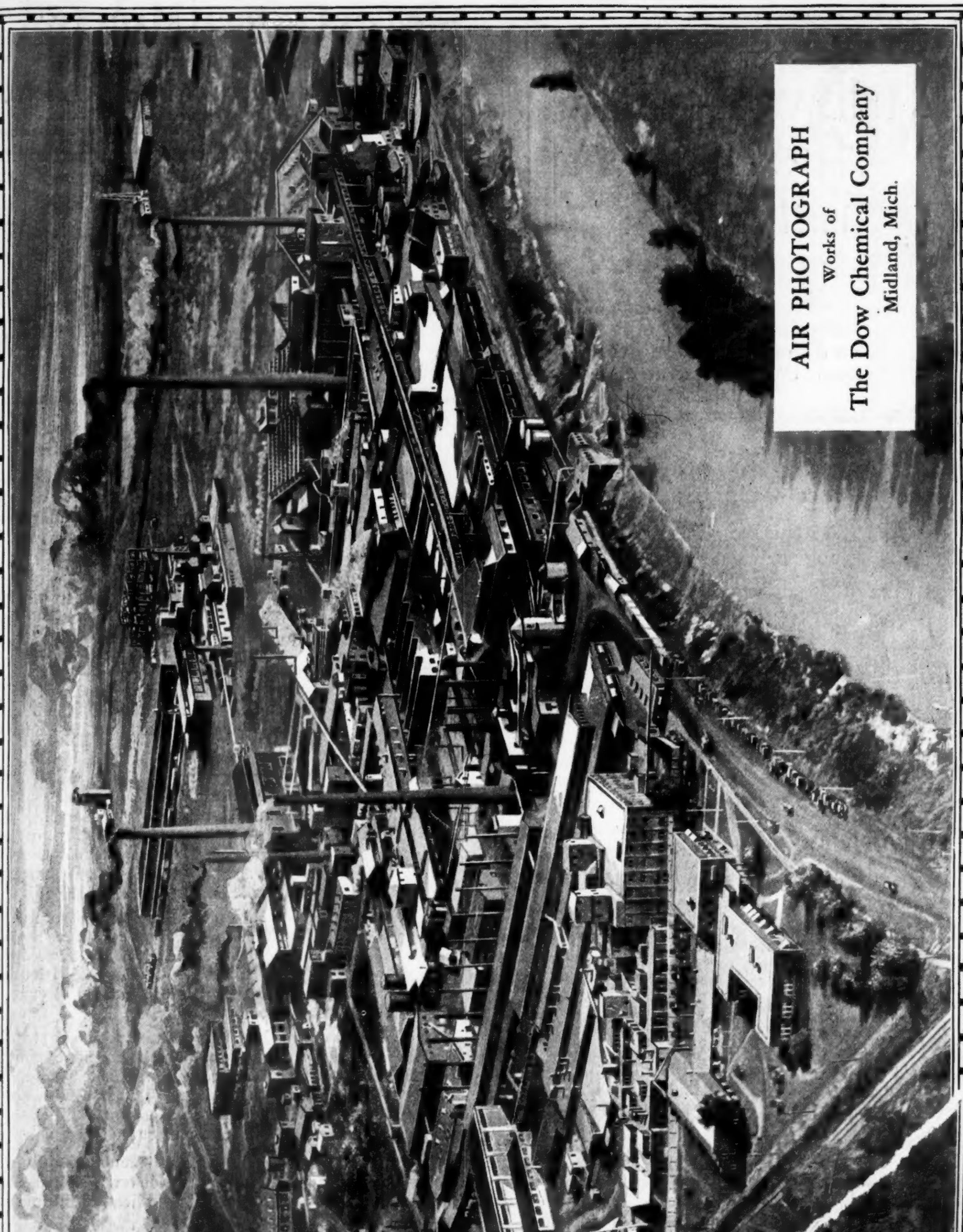
In This Issue { *Mabee on Chemical Freight Rates*
Prohibition and the Extract Business



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VOLUME XVI No. 1

The Week in Brief

News

Flavoring extract manufacturers give their views on the effect of prohibition on the supply of industrial alcohol and the effect of the high price of vanilla beans on the extract industry.

German exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products during October were 18 per cent above the average monthly exports from January to October. Exports of heavy chemicals, including acids, were 19 per cent above the monthly average. Imports of fertilizers increased surprisingly.

The sales of dyes during the first nine months of 1924 were 47,200,000 compared with 64,500,000 pounds in 1923. The 1924 sales were valued at $24,300,000 against $36,50,000 in 1923.

Markets

Market for heavy chemicals remains quiet and prices are generally steady. Oxalic acid is higher, owing to increased duty. Prussiates continue firm. Copper sulfate is holding at advance. Barium salts unchanged. Arsenic continues dull. Sodium nitrate higher.

Intermediates continue quiet. Ortho-nitrotoluene higher. Ortho-toluidine also advanced. Cleve's acid easier. Naphthionic acid lowered. Acid H down. Aniline oil steady. Dimethylaniline unsettled. Diethylaniline very firm. Crudes quiet but steady. Benzene unchanged. Phenol weak. Pyridine quiet.

Linseed oil higher for Jan.-Feb. Chinawood oil steady. Cottonseed oil firm. Vegetable oils continue generally strong. Animal oils strong with makers sold up. Tallow firm. Degras unchanged. Oleo oil lowered. Stearic acid and red oil firm at advance. Fish oils in better request with quotations generally unchanged.

Fine chemicals are generally in small demand, although active business is reported in codliver oil, mercury, and formaldehyde. Bay rum is quiet. Santonin is firm and active. Menthol is steady.

Essential oils are firmly held, and few changes noted. Oil peppermint is still strong. Oil caraway is easy. Oils orange and lemon are firm for shipment. Oil Ceylon citronella is firm. Oil cedar wood is in small supply.

Crude drugs are quiet owing to inventory period. Cascara sagrada is stronger on Coast than on spot. Candelila wax is higher. Spanish saffron is in better supply. Rhubarb root is scarce. Ergot is firmly held.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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U. S. DYE OUTPUT LESS IN 1924

Inactivity in the textile industry is given as the principal reason for the decline in sales of dyes during the first nine months of 1924 compared with sales during the same period in 1923. Many other causes, however, contributed to the decreased output. It must not be forgotten that the automatic reduction in the ad valorem duty from 60 to 45 per cent on dyes and finished coal tar products and from 55 to 40 per cent on intermediate products was anticipated by consumers who delayed purchasing until after Sept. 22, in expectation of lower prices. Manufacturers reported to the Tariff Commission that keen competition developed during the year among domestic producers, and the total value of sales was thereby seriously affected. Increased imports had the effect of reducing the sales by American companies making colors similar to those imported.

A feature of the Tariff Commission's report which is interesting to consumers, is the average price of dyes covering the years since 1917, when $1.26 per pound was paid, while in 1924 the average was 51 cents per pound, less than half. In 1923 the average price was 56 cents during the first nine months of the year. The price during twelve months of 1922 averaged 60 cents per pound, and during 1921 the average was 83 cents, indicating the improved methods, greater efficiency in manufacturing and closer adaptation of products to the needs of the consuming industries.

Nearly all companies felt the general depression in the textile trade and the part-time production in other lines, but a few manufacturers gave special attention to vat dyes and other more expensive colors, and the value of their output in 1924 was greater than in 1923. Whether prices will go lower under increasing German competition is the problem facing the industry. Owing to higher labor costs and advances in many raw materials, further reductions are hardly possible without actual loss to a majority of the domestic producers. Should a price war be started by German agents in an effort to recover their pre-war dye trade, the results would be disastrous.

FOUNDATION OF INDUSTRY

American energy, American productive power and American ingenuity are shown in the records of exports which illustrate how even nature's gifts to certain countries may be transplanted to new zones, new climates and new soils and be made to cater to the wants of an enterprising people. The United States exports fruits which were native to tropical countries, owing to a judicious use of fertilizers. We export copper to countries that produce vast quantities, but this is largely due to the smelting and refining facilities in the United States, says the National City Bank of New York, in its monthly bulletin. Prunes, oranges and raisins, which we formerly imported, are now exported to the value of twenty million dollars annually, and again the fertilizer and insecticide industries must be given credit for making fruit growing possible on the scale now conducted. At one time the United States depended upon other countries for petroleum by-products. Today they are made in vast quantities in this country and exported to oil producing countries on the Continent and to Mexico. American enterprise opened the door of opportunity, but the chemical industry supplied the ways and means, and is truly the foundation on which all industries are built.

WHAT HOPE OF LOWER PRICES?

To anyone interested in a comparison of wages with the cost of living the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, covering paper manufacturing and printing, is valuable as illustrating how such statistics are worked out, but the conclusion that wages have doubled and the cost of living has increased less than two-thirds in the last ten years is not convincing. The premise upon which the finding is based is "the power of a dollar in 1914 in purchasing what are held to be the needs of a family in differing quantities of food, shelter, fuel, light and sundries compared from month to month and year to year with the changing prices." Using this general principle as a measure of prices it was found that the cost of living had advanced about 60 per cent.

Living standards have changed materially since 1914. To be an accurate measure, the articles purchased in 1914 must be bought in the same proportion each year in the decade under consideration. It is evident to anyone that the standard of living for the wage earner is higher today than ten years ago. Soon after the war began and wages jumped, he began to buy better clothing, better underwear, better food, and before the Armistice was declared, he owned an automobile and was riding to work and taking his family for an outing on the road on Sunday. In a small town in New Jersey, a dealer in cheap dry goods found his business dwindling and upon inquiry learned that his former customers, who were employees of a neighboring factory, were buying silk shirts and expensive underwear in nearby cities. He immedi-

ately laid in a stock of high priced goods and his customers returned.

Comparisons are odious when personal, and they are inaccurate when made the basis of industrial statistics. The cost of living in 1914 has no relative value when compared with the cost of living in 1924, on account of the very obvious differences in the goods and food purchased by the wage earner before the war and now. Many factories have been running on part time for several years. What benefit does the worker obtain if his rate of wages is doubled, but he is employed only half time? We are not arguing for an increase in wages. We believe labor's condition has been improved vastly, but the only deduction from a comparison of cost of living and wages in 1914 with 1924 that seems logical is that prices are pretty sure to remain high, so long as the present standard of living is maintained. In the chemical industry wages have advanced and there is no apparent prospect that they will be lowered in the near future. Yet the prices of chemical products are not advancing in proportion to the costs of production.

THE 1925 "DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS"

With this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, a new and revised section has been added in the form of a series of market reports on "Miscellaneous Raw Materials," beginning on Page 20. This new department supplants the section formerly headed "Chemicals for Consuming Industries" and contains reports on all miscellaneous groups of products not found in the regular market reports on heavy chemicals, fatty oils, and dyestuff intermediates. This new section not only covers all products formerly covered by "Chemicals for Consuming Industries" but new items have been added and the whole reclassified to avoid repetition. A complete chemical and allied raw material market service for textile, rubber, and paper mills, for glass plants, tanneries, fertilizer and insecticide mixers and distributors, and other consuming industries, is the broadened scope of the 1925 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

To accommodate additional news, market reports, feature articles, and advertising, the size of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has been increased with this issue to 84 pages, the largest regular edition yet to be published. Through 1925, a series of commercial and market articles will be published on subjects of live interest,—standardization of bottle sizes as a money saver for the drug manufacturer, how and when to use drawbacks, the newer accelerators, freight rates and the chemical consumer, the employer and group life insurance, the use and properties of cyclohexanol, marking of imported articles, world distribution of santonin, chemicals in leather and textile costs, ten years under the Harrison Act, and many others of a similar nature.

Accuracy, honesty, fearlessness,—these will continue to characterize the bigger and broader, yet concise and terse, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of 1925.

Ten Years Ago

From the Jan. 6, 1915, issue of "Drug & Chemical Markets":

"In sympathy with the marked advance in carbolic acid in the last month or so, the price of synthetic wintergreen oil has been advanced to 75c, although it is obtainable in odd lots at 65c in certain quarters.

"Saccharin Corporation, London, reduced its price on saccharin to the figures at which it stood before the war started, 25 shillings per pound for 550 strength, on the last day of the year.

"Reports from Washington state that there is not likely to be any change in the decision of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia in the matter of adopting the German standard for the form of bichloride of mercury tablets.

"General Chemical Co. has marked up bichloride of tin to $10 per hundredweight. The advance reflects a corresponding increase noted in the London market because of short stocks and insistent demand.

"Nearly a million pounds of sulfuric acid in excess of the amount in 1913 was shipped from the United States during the first ten months of this year, according to Government figures.

"The London Board of Trade committee on aniline dyes has issued a circular to those interested in the dye and allied trades regarding the scheme for increasing the manufacture of aniline dyes in England."

A suit for an injunction to prevent Frank Castro of Oakland, Cal., from selling bleaching water under a label similar to one used by San Francisco Alkali Works has been filed at Oakland. The action specifies that Castro has been making fraudulent use of a label similar to the trademark of the San Francisco company, with intention to deceive the customers of San Francisco Alkali Works. Castro's bleaching water is claimed to be inferior in quality to the product of the alkali works and is sold at a lower price, thereby damaging the company's business. The company demands that Castro be compelled to make an accounting of his profits.

Anderson Chemical Co., Wallington, N. J., has been taken over by Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston. The Anderson company will continue to operate under its present name, but with a new set of officers.

A REVIEW OF 1924

A review and analysis of the markets of 1924 for chemicals, drugs, essential oils, fatty oils, dye and tanstuffs, and allied products,—a review in charts and figures—will be published in the Jan. 21 issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. *A year ago,* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS *was bearish on chemical and intermediate prices for 1924, but bullish on essential oils and drugs. The happenings of the year worked out just about as anticipated in the annual review number twelve months ago. This year,* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS *is bullish both on business and prices for 1925. Read the issue of Jan. 21 and find out why.*

Industrial Chemical SECTION

Freight Rates and the Chemical Industry

A Study of the Eastern Class Rate Investigation and the Status of Chemical Transportation

By HARRY M. MABEE
General Traffic Manager, of the Mathieson Alkali Works

Freight rates can make or break any industry. The expression "position is everything in life" is no more apt than "location is everything in industry", for only with a good location and a favorable freight rate to the big consuming markets, is mass production possible. Natural resources without shipping facilities and favorable rates, are not resources. Even those industries which to-day are favorably located, may be cast out into the cold to-morrow by a change in the rates for transporting their products.

Harry Mabee who is general traffic manager for one of the largest American alkali producers, and chairman of the Traffic Managers' Council of the Associated Industries of New York State, has followed closely the present Eastern Class Rate investigation, and knows the effect which freight rate changes will have on the chemical and chemical consuming industries. As one of the foremost traffic men in the industry, his analysis of the freight rate situation is authoritative.

Mr. Mabee's study of the freight situation will be continued in subsequent issues of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

THE freight rate structure of this country is the result of many years growth and careful adjustment, and changes therein are only made after painstaking consideration of their effect upon the structure as a whole, because every rate has a direct effect upon business. Ordinarily, changes are confined to individual rates, or, at most, the readjustment affects a particular locality or commodity. Rarely is it proposed to make a drastic change in all the freight rates in any large section of the country. There is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, a proposal which will certainly change, and may revolutionize, the whole freight rate structure of the most important industrial section of the United States; one which, as at present outlined, would particularly work to the disadvantage of the chemical industry as a whole. When the hearings are over and the Commission hands down its decision, the bases of all the freight rates, in which that part of the country East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio-Potomac Rivers, are interested, will be fixed for an indefinite period; possibly, in effect, for all the future.

Freight rates, or the price for which the carriers sell their most important service to the public, have a most intimate relation to the welfare of every inhabitant of this Country; it may well be said that freight rates have had a controlling effect upon its remarkable growth in industry and manufacture, upon the development of natural resources, upon the location of tremendous and varied industries, and upon the growth of great cities and communities. Freight rates are undoubtedly a prime factor in determining the commercial practicability of developing a natural resource, in fixing the location of a factory. Many industries have chosen their location, relying upon a guarantee, express or implied, of the carrier serving them, that they could depend upon the stability of the rate structure in effect or to be made effective by that carrier. Such a guarantee, unfortunately, has no permanent value. A shipper must, himself, fight for his own interests. Our present rate structure, as it has developed since the beginnings of our railroads, has made mass production commercially possible, and mass production has made this nation paramount throughout the world.

Fundamentally, a railroad, privately owned, is not different from any other commercial enterprise for gain. The railroad produces transportation, which it sells. Its public-service character, however, removes it from the operation of ordinary business laws, and by statutory regulation, divests it of the right to say how little, or how much, it may charge for the service it sells. This and further regulatory powers are principally vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, as defined in the Transportation Act.

The beginning of the rate structure, and much of its development, has been aptly described as being the result of the practice of the railroads to charge "What the traffic will bear"—a much maligned phrase, but defining a practical policy, which has yet to be proven unsound economically or commercially; checked, as in any business, by the law of supply and demand, by competition, and moreover, in the case of the carriers, by statutory regulation and the supervision of governmental agencies. Under such a rate structure, speaking in general terms, has the industry of this country located itself, and developed.

Important changes, almost revolutionary in their effect, are taking place in this rate structure, because of the more than trend towards the making of freight rates which are almost mathematically predicated upon the mileage haul involved. Mileage, of course, has always been a prime factor in the making of a freight rate; here it becomes the factor which is absolutely controlling.

Some of the underlying causes of this trend may be summarized as being (a) the translation of the will of the people, (or a majority of their duly elected representatives) into law, that any freight rate which did not preserve to a community, the geographical advantage of its location, as to the railroads serving it, was, prima facie, discriminatory; (b) the Fourth Section Rule, that a rate for a longer distance which was lower than a

corresponding rate for a shorter distance to an intermediate point, was unlawful, unless specifically permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission (and Congress is now being urged to make no exceptions to this rule possible); (c) the increasing difficulty of a railroad, because of the above mentioned Fourth Section rule, the route of whose line to a given competitive point is circuitous, to meet the rates of the short line to that point, without proportionately reducing its normally reasonable rates to the intermediate non-competitive points on its own line; (d) the statutory delegation of power to the Commission to make rates for the railroads, as expressed in the Transportation Act—"so that carriers as a whole (or as a whole in each of such rate groups or territories as the Commission may from time to time designate) will, under honest, efficient and economical **management and reasonable** expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment, earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation; Provided, That the Commission shall have reasonable latitude to modify or adjust any particular rate which it may find to be unjust or unreasonable, and to prescribe different rates for different sections of the country."; (e) The inspired tendency towards the consolidation of the railroads into comparatively few great systems, which will, apparently, result in loss of competition, less long, competitive mileage hauls; less necessity for competitive rate making, because one system will have no particular interest in any one locality, and, having competing industries upon its own line, will have no motive in furthering the interests of any one of its industries, being sure of such tonnage as may move.

Cannot Deviate From Rates

The law provides that the charge for any service performed by a carrier must be specifically published in the form of a tariff, filed in due season with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and open to the inspection of the public; and that no carrier may deviate from its tariff rates, so published.

Manifestly, to show in tariff form a specific rate for every article of commerce, is impracticable. Therefore, all the articles are listed in the freight "Classification", which, using a small number of classes, assigns each to a specific class. Recognizing different transportation conditions, the whole Country is sub-divided into three Classification Territories (1) the "Official",—embracing roughly, the great industrial section East of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio-Potomac Rivers; (2) the "Southern"—which is that section East of the Mississippi River and South of the Official Classification Territory; (3) the "Western" which covers the Country West of Chicago and the Mississippi. These three Classifications, published in a single issue which is called the "Consolidated Classification" underlie and control the application of every interstate freight rate on every railroad; and the rates which the Classifications wholly control, and of which it forms the key, are called "Class Rates" because no specific article is named therein, the rates being shown in Scales embracing all classes.

Six Major Commodity Groups

The Official Classification, governing in the Official Classification Territory, as described above, divides all commodities into six major classes, which are segregated for application on less than carload shipments, or on carload shipments, as the case may be, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. It also specifies the minimum weight which will entitle a shipment to the carload rating. Class rate tariffs subject thereto ordinarily provide rates for these six classes. Subordinate classes have been provided to care for peculiar conditions, some multiples of first class, the others definite percentages of the second, third and fourth classes.

Essentially, it is a classification of six classes, and it has been so constructed ever since 1887, when the first issue was published. All of these classes are applicable, at times, to carload shipments; all but the sixth, to less than carload shipments. The first class grades down to the sixth, the lowest rated class.

Greater Cost of Less Carlots

Less than carload shipments are assigned to a higher class than corresponding shipments in full carloads. The underlying theory is that the less than carload shipment is handled by the carrier at a much greater proportionate cost than the carload. These costs are apparent; for the less than carload alone, the railroad erects freight houses, at its expense receives, weighs, trucks and loads it in a car, rates and way-bills it individually, handles it in an expensive train service, and at destination, at another freight house, does the same work. With present day costs of real estate and labor, these costs are tremendous; in the great cities, appalling.

On the carload shipment, on the contrary, all the railroad does is furnish the car, and much of the time literally do no more than haul it, in heavy tonnage through trains. It is loaded by the shipper, on his own siding and property, at his own expense, and unloaded in like manner at destination.

Relation of Cars and Less Cars

Changed costs and higher levels of freight rates have attracted widespread attention to the question of the proper relation of rates upon less than carload shipments and those applying against carloads. It appears certain that serious attention must be given the equities of the problem; it would not be surprising if, finally, an entirely different set of rates were applied on less than carloads and carloads—the services rendered being so apparently dissimilar.

Prior to the issuance of Official Classification No. 1, April 1, 1887, it is interesting to notice that, New York to Chicago and the west, four numbered classes, with one lower "special" class, prevailed; while the Eastbound rates were divided into "twelve or thirteen classes, which embraced the heavier or bulk freight, carried mainly in carload quantities from the Western centres to the Seaboard", while the Westbound Classification "provided almost exclusively for package freight, usually transported in small or less than carload shipments." In the construction of class rate scales, the application of which is governed by the Classification, the relationship of the classes one to the other is of evident importance, as it governs the measure of the rate to be assessed upon a given shipment.

But little evidence is on the records of the reasons for the relationship of classes to each other. It may, fairly, be assumed that originally the figures were made arbitrarily; that later adjustments were the result of averages and compromises, possibly worked out from some specific rates upon some specific tonnage movements,—the carriers bearing in mind, primarily, the need of avoiding any decrease in their revenue on some important commodities. Some such rate may, therefore, have been fixed as a specific class, and others related

thereto. **Examples of variances found in class relationships are more clearly shown in the following table:**

Classes	1	2	3	4	5	6
Within Trunk Line Asso.						
Territory:	(%100	85	77.5	51	42	40
*B. & O.R.R. Scales......	(%100	85	75	51	43.5	34
	(%100	83.4	73	49.5	41	33
*C. & O. Ry.	(%100	87	67	44.5	40.5	25
	(%100	85	68	55.5	40	27
*D. & H. Co.	%100	82	68	53	47	40
*D.L. & W. R.R.	%100	88	72	54.5	41	41.5
*Erie R.R.	%100	88	72	54	41	41.5
*L.V.R.R.	%100	81	42	53	37	34
	(%100	82	65	53	42	35
	(%100	82	62.5	48	37.5	30
	(%100	83.5	68	54.5	39	30.5
	(%100	83.5	65	48.5	38	29
*N.Y.C.R.R.	(%100	82	64	48	37	32
*W.S.R.R.	(%100	83.5	68	51	39	30.5
	(%100	81	64.5	49	38	32
	(%100	83.5	65	48.5	38	29
*N. & W. Ry.	(%100	86	69	54	37.5	31
	(%100	86.5	69	48	39	32
*Pa. R.R.	(%100	78	62.5	45	41.5	37.5
*P. & R. Ry.	(%100	84	68	49	43.5	41.5
*Vgn. Ry.	(%100	86	69	54	37.5	31
	(%100	86.5	69	48	39	32
*W. Md. Ry.	(%100	85	75	51	43.5	34
	(%100	79.5	66	51	41	34
†B. & O.R.R.	(%100	86	69	47.5	41	33
†N. & W. Ry.)...........	(%100	80	60	48	39.5	33.5
†Vgn. Ry.)...........	(%100	80	60	47	40	33
†Pa. R.R.	(%100	86	65	45	43.5	41
	(%100	80	75	58.5	56.5	47
*—100 miles average						
†—500 miles average						
Chicago-N. Y. Scale (1886)	100	86	50	46.5	—	—
(Carriers) (1387)	100	86	66.5	46.5	40	33
(1924)	100	87	67	47	40	33.5
†C. & O. Ry.	(%100	87	66	44.5	36.5	30
C.F.A. Class Scale						
N.E. Class	100	85	67	50	35	28
(Prescribed by I.C.C.)						
Proposed by Carriers .... (1924)	100	85	67	50	35	28

Other Class Scales

Classes	1	2	3	4	5	6	A	B	C	D	E
Western Scale (R.R. Admin.)...	%100	85	70	60	47	—	51	40	30	25	20
Southern Scale (R.R. Admin.)...	%100	86	76	64	52	44	35	40	30	25	—
So. West. Scale.... (48 ICC. 379)	%100	85	70	60	48	—	52	40	35	30	25
Nebraska Scale ... (40 ICC. 201)	%100	85	70	60	45	—	50	35	30	25	17

Most evidently, some well reasoned relation should exist between the Classes, within territories. The major problem to be preconsidered in making the change over, is where to begin the adjustment. If the Classification has assigned an article to fourth class under an existing class rate relationship, it certainly had some rate basis in mind when applying fourth-class.

If, therefore, by making a change in the relationship of classes, in the interests of uniformity, the fourth class rate increases ten, or twenty, or thirty per cent, with no corresponding change in the Classification, or even consideration of a change, then the uniformity in relationship phrase, but cloaks an arbitrary advance in rate.

For the making of the actual rates, the railroads, for obvious reasons, have likewise divided the Country into several rate territories. This was brought about by a process of evolution, recognizing the similarity of conditions in a certain section of the country, the effect of rates of one line upon those of another in the same territory, and the defensive value of a coordinated viewpoint. In these territories, in some cases, the carriers individually publish, under their own name, the rates agreed upon in common; in others the rates are published by a joint agent, acting for the carriers as a whole in that particular territory.

The principal rate territories are outlined below:

The Trunk Line Association Territory, embracing, practically, New York State, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, the Northern half of Virigina.

The New England Freight Association Territory, which comprises all New England.

The Central Freight Association Territory, which extends west from the Buffalo-Pittsburgh Line (the Western boundary of the Trunk Line Territory), to the Mississippi River. It is bounded on the South by the Ohio River, very nearly, and, on the North by (approximately) the Illinois-Wisconsin State Line and the Great Lakes.

We have, therefore, three rate territories (and those the most important industrially) within one Classification Territory—the Official; that differences exist in rate making conditions, is evidenced by the railroads' establishment of these separate rate territories.

The important point to be noted with respect to the Official Classification Territory, embracing, as it does, the Central, Trunk Line and New England rate territories, is that, for a long period of time, during which great communities and industries have been established and developed, through class rates have been in effect to, from, and between every station in these rate territories.

The other rate territories, lying to West and South, need only be mentioned as being dissimilar, because, for one thing, between these territories and those above defined, no comprehensive through class rates are in effect. In other words, within the Official Classification Territory, the boundaries of the three rate territories have no direct effect upon interterritorial rates; on the contrary, the Official Classification boundary has the effect of making the rate, between a point beyond it and one within it, practically a combination of the local rates to and from the boundary point. Exceptions exist, but the tendency is prevailing.

It is therefore evident that any general change in the whole class rate structure, within any given territory, will inevitably affect not only the rate between stations within that territory itself, but the rates to and from every station in that territory and every other station in every other rate making territory in the country.

With the Class Rate Tariff, and the Classification governing it, a rate will be found which is lawfully in effect on every article offered for transportation. But this rate, so effective, results from a most broad treatment of the facts, as a whole. Local conditions, competition with water or other means of transportation, peculiarities in marketing, special requirements or views of a particular railroad actually handling an individual commodity on its rails, require that provision be made to change the application of the Classification on specific instances, with a resulting change in the freight rate. The two important means of accomplishing this result are the publication in tariff form of "Exceptions to the Classification" or "Commodity Rates." Export, import, and proportional rates also are used; their purpose is self-apparent from their descriptive names, and they need not be further considered here.

Originally each railroad published "Exceptions to the Classifications." This is still the practice in Trunk Line Association territory, where the individual roads publish their own tariffs individually, as distingushed from the lines in Central territory, where the Central Freight Association publish tariffs for all the carriers, jointly. This tariff means that the issuing road does not agree with the Classification, on some specific points, as to which the Exception supersedes the application of the Classification itself. When an Exception changes the

(Continued on Page 24)

DECIDES AGAINST KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT

Court of Customs Appeals Upholds Appraisers In Dye Decision

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. lost their appeal from the United States Board of General Appraisers to the United States Court of Customs Appeals in connection with the importation of dyes in Docket 2,444. The decision was rendered by Presiding Judge Graham. The firm originally protested that certain dyes were dutiable only at 60 per cent, and not the 7 cents per pound additional imposed by Paragraph 28 of the Tariff Act of 1922. The Board of General Appraisers overruled the protest of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. and the judgment of the board has been affirmed by the Customs Court in a decision just rendered.

The dyes imported by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. included four separate entries. The first of these, according to the record, was on Sept. 27, 1922, and the last on Feb. 21, 1923.

"We are of the opinion the construction argued for the Government is a proper one," says the opinion of the court. "Paragraph 28 plainly provides in its first section, that merchandise of the character of the imports in this case shall be dutiable at the rate of 45 per centum ad valorem and 7 cents per pound. Following this, in the paragraph, are various provisos; the first provides for an ad valorem duty of 60 per centum for the period of two years following the passage of the act, doubtless for the purpose of giving protection to the domestic dye and color industry during its period of establishment. The third proviso, the one in question here, provides that the specific duty at 7 cents per pound shall be based on standards of strength to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The sixth proviso is to the effect that these standards of strength shall be based upon the strength of similar articles in ordinary commercial use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914. It was plainly the intent of Congress by this paragraph to protect the domestic dye industry. This could not be fully done by a specific duty on each pound of imported product unless regard was also had to the degree of strength and concentration of the importation."

CANADIAN DYE IMPORTS LESS THAN IN 1923

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Jan. 7.—Imports of dyeing and tanning materials into Canada during October were valued as follows: From Britain, $18,867; United States, $209,010; other countries, $57,321; total, $282,198; against imports in October, 1923: From Britain, $10,866; United States, $220,333; other countries, $78,093; total, $309,-292.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes included in the above were as follows: From Britain, 14,706 lbs., value $7,100; United States, 85,886 lbs., value $91,211; Germany, 34,972 lbs., value $41,667; Netherlands, 2,470 lbs., value $3,211; Sweden, 4,400 lbs., value $2,065; Switzerland, 8,141 lbs., value $7,647; other countries, 5,060 lbs., value $1,837; total, 155,635 lbs., value $154,738; compared with imports in October, 1923: From Britain, 22,201 lbs., value $8,836; United States, 161,312 lbs., value $104,-024; Germany, 52,826 lbs., value $38,214; Netherlands, 19,315 lbs., value $11,908; Sweden, 22,438 lbs., value $7,422; Switzerland, 22,326 lbs., value $13,281; other countries, 700 lbs., value $421; total 301,118 lbs., value $184,106.

GERMAN CHEMICAL EXPORTS INCREASE

Salts and Acids Shipped in October Were 18 Per Cent Above Monthly Average

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Germany's exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, colors and coloring materials, in October amounted to 205,260 metric tons, or 18 per cent above average monthly exports during the ten months, January to October, inclusive, 1924, according to advices to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. Similarly, imports showed a considerable increase, to 101,305 tons, or 64 per cent above the monthly average for this period of 1924.

The largest export increase, quantitatively considered, was registered in October in Group A, the chemical bases, salts, acids, and other heavy chemicals, n.e.s., to a total of 190,305 tons, or 19 per cent above the monthly average. Exports of artificial fertilizers, not including potash, were increased in October to 4,222 tons, or almost 65 per cent above the monthly average.

The most striking increase in imports in October was of the artificial fertilizers. This was particularly true in the case of Thomas meal, 83,627 tons of which were imported in October, chiefly from Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg steel mills. These imports are of course calculated to offset the phosphate fertilizer shortage here, consumption of P_2O_5 in the fertilizer year having declined to 167,000 tons, against 630,000 tons in 1913-14.

SELL BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON PLANT JAN. 21

Butterworth-Judson plant at Newark, N. J., is to be sold at auction on the premises under direction of the receivers, Thomas G. Haight and Henry G. Atha, at noon, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer. The plant has about 1,700 ft. frontage on the Passaic River and Newark Bay. It is located in the unrestricted district of Newark and has as immediate neighbors other large plants, most of them chemical. The property is intersected by the tracks of the Central R. R. of New Jersey, Newark Branch, and lies within a few hundred feet of the Lincoln Highway, so that it is within easy trucking distance of Newark or Jersey City. New York City may also be easily reached by way of the new Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel, nearing completion, from which it is proposed to construct a new automobile highway thirteen miles in length, from Jersey City to Newark and Elizabeth. This new road will cost approximately $12,000,000 and is scheduled for completion when the tunnel is opened in 1926.

The Butterworth-Judson property occupies about 77 acres and comprises a number of buildings with several hundred thousand feet of floor space. A fully equipped sulfuric acid plant is now in operation on the premises. The property will be offered, first in about nine separate parcels, then as a whole. It will be sold to the highest bidder.

The Pioneer Magnesium Chloride Works of Kharagoda and Bombay which was instrumental in launching this industry in India during the war, has appealed to the Indian Tariff Board, which is now holding regular sittings, for a protective tariff on German-made magnesium chloride of 200 per cent in order that Indian concerns manufacturing this product may compete on equal terms with European products, Assistant Trade Commissioner E. G. Savine reports

B. W. Sidwell, formerly secretary-treasurer of Gypsolite Co., has been promoted to supervisor of plants of Universal Gypsum Co..

WHO'S WHO—
in the Chemical Industry

Oscar L. Biebinger, secy., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis. Born, St. Louis, Mo. Mar., Nettie Lee Luther, St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1883. Educat.: St. Louis private and public schools. Business: Entered business 1877; with Mallinckrodt Chemical Works since 1888; secy. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 1893 to date. Member: Noonday Club, Bellerive Country Club, Sunset Hill Country Club. Hobby, golf.

Leonard W. Cronkhite, pres. and treas. Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc. Born, Dec. 11, 1882, Moulmein, Burma. Mar., Orpah G. Brewster, Wellesley, Mass., 1917. Educat.: Mass. Institute Technology, Brown Univ. Ph.B. 1905, Uni. Oxford B.Sc. 1908. Business: Treas. Industrial Starch Co. and Leonard W. Cronkhite Co. 1908; treas. Samoset Chocolates Co., 1916-1920; treas. Cronkhite Co., 1919-1921; pres. and treas. Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc., 1922 to date. Public and War Service: Treas. New England Sanatorium, Inc.; member, Sharon Sanatorium Corporation; Director Soc. for Elimination of Economic Causes of War; during war Special Agent Dept. of Labor; Regional Priorities Advisor War Industries Board. Member: Alumni Assn. Amer. Rhodes Scholars, pres.; Delta Upsilon Fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa; Technology Club (N.Y.); Boston Chamber of Commerce. Hobbies: Lecturing and after dinner mental cocktails.

Charles Henry MacDowell, pres. Armour Fertilizer Wks., Chicago. Born, Lewiston, Ill., Oct. 21, 1867. Mar., Janet Borland, Chicago, Oct. 25, 1892. Educat.: Business course Wesleyan Univ.; D.Sc. honorary, Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1921. Business: Armour & Co. since 1887; organized fertilizer and by-product dept. 1894; pres. Armour Fertilizer Wks. since 1910; director Armour & Co. 1920-1922; vice-pres. 1923-1924; pres. several Armour auxiliaries; director Garfield Nat'l Bank. Public and War Service: Director Chem. Div. War Industries Board, 1917-1918; Economic Advisor Amer. Comm. to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1919; Chrman. Trade and Industry Group U. S. Delegation Internat'l Chamber of Commerce Meeting, Rome, 1923; awarded Distinguished Service Medal, U. S.; Legion of Honor, France; Commander Order of the Crown, Belgium; Knight Order of the Crown, Italy. Member: National Fertilizer Assn., pres. 1904-5-6, 1920-21; Western Soc. Eng., pres. 1921; Amer. Inst. Mining & Metallurgical Eng.; Amer. Chem. Soc.; Amer. Assn. for Advancement of Science; Chicago Historical Soc; Internat'l Chamber of Commerce; Fellow Royal Soc. of Gt. Britain; Field Museum Nat. History. Clubs: Union League, Glen View, Old Elm, Knollwood, Saddle & Sirloin, Engineers (Chgo.), Bankers (N.Y.), Chemists (N.Y.), Congressional Country, Columbia Country, and Metropolitan, Wash. Hobby, golf.

Hugh C. Ellis, mgr. Chicago branch, Norvell Chemical Corp., New York. Born, Racine, Wis., Sept. 1, 1871. Mar., Loretta Holloway, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1906. Educat., Chicago public schools. Business: Errand boy, Halsey Bros., 1890-93; city buyer, Robt. Stevenson Co., 1893-96; city buyer, Fuller, Fuller Co., 1896-1900; salesman, Chicago branch, Merck & Co., 1900-02; mgr. Chicago branch, Heyden Chem. Works, 1902-20; mgr. Chicago branch, Norvell Chemical Corp., 1921 to date. Member: Chicago Drug & Chemical Club, Bryn Mawr Men's Club (Chgo.), Masonic lodges. Hobbies, fishing and outdoor sports.

DYE SALES IN 1924 ONE THIRD LESS IN QUANTITY AND VALUE THAN IN 1923

Returns for First Nine Months Indicate a Decline of 27 Per Cent in Quantity and 33 Per Cent in Value—Average Selling Price 51 Cents Per Pound—In 1917 the Average Price Was $1.26—Dullness in Textile Trade Cause of Reduced Output

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The United States Tariff Commission sent to domestic manufacturers on Jan. 2 schedules for compiling its annual "Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals" for 1924, as for previous years. This will be the eighth annual report by the Commission on the production of dyes and organic chemicals in the United States. The census covers synthetic organic chemicals of non coal tar origin, as well as chemicals derived in whole or in part from coal tar (crudes, intermediates, dyes, and other finished coal tar products). The Commission requests the domestic manufacturers of dyes and synthetic organic chemicals to co-operate by promptly returning the schedules completely filled out.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 28 of the tariff act of 1922, the ad valorem duty on dyes and finished coal tar products was reduced on Sept. 22, 1924, from 60 to 45 per cent, and the duty on intermediate products was reduced from 55 to 40 per cent. The specific duty of 7 cents per pound on both groups of products remains unchanged. In order that data may be available to study the effect of this reduction in duty, the Tariff Commission has recently completed a compilation of the total sales of domestic dyes for the first nine months of 1924 and 1923. The data, together with the sales for the whole year of 1924, which the Commission is now gathering, and with the imports of dyes by months will enable the Commission to analyze further the effects of the reduction in the duty on dyes.

The total sales of coal tar dyes of domestic manufacture for the first nine months of 1923 were about 64,500,000 pounds, valued at $36,500,000, while the total sales for the first nine months of 1924 were about 47,200,000 pounds valued at $24,300,000. Sales by quantity for the first nine months of 1924 represent a 27 per cent decline from those of 1923, while by value the reduction was 33 per cent. The average selling price for the first nine months of 1924 was 51 cents per pound, or about a 9 per cent decline from the price during the corresponding period of 1923, which was 56 cents. These values may be compared with an average sales value of 54.5 cents for 12 months of 1923, 60 cents for 1922, 83 cents for 1921 and $1.26 for 1917.

The principal reason given by the dye manufacturers for changes in the volume of sales during 1924 compared with those of 1923, was the reduction in the activity of the textile and other dye consuming industries. Other reasons given for the reduction in dye sales during 1924 were:

(a) Delayed purchases of dyes in anticipation of the reduction in import duties on Sept. 22, 1924.

(b) Keen competition among domestic producers. A number of the firms reported sales during 1924 at and below cost of production.

(c) Increased imports of certain dyes, which reduced the sales of those firms producing only these colors.

(d) Popularity of light shades during 1924, which reduced the consumption of dyes.

A reduction in total sales was not reported by all domestic companies. In the case of a few firms the value of sales increased due to the manufacture of new dyes of a higher value instead of the production of cheaper dyes.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations for Heavy Chemicals, pages 38-63

BARIUM CARBONATE AND CHLORIDE UP

Market Generally Firmer—Prussiates Advanced Again by Makers—Oxalic Acid Higher on New Duty—Tin Salts Advanced for January—Butyl Alcohol Advanced —Potash Alum Higher on Spot—Sodium Nitrate Higher Owing to Advance in Sterling—Many Recoveries Anticipated in Very Strong Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid, Oxalic, ¾c lb.
Alum Potash, Imp., 40c per 100lb.
Barium Carbonate, $2.00 per ton
Barium Chloride, $4.00 per ton
Butyl Alcohol, ½c lb.
Potassium Prussiate, Dom., ½c lb.
Sodium Nitrate, 15c per 100lb.
Sodium Prussiate, Imp., ¼c lb.
Sodium Prussiate, Dom., ½c lb.
Tin Salts, 1c lb.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial....lb.	**$.11**	**$.11**	**$.11**	**$.12¾**	**$.19½**	**$.07**
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg..ton	**14.00**	**14.00**	**14.00**	**15.00**	**55.00**	**20.00**
Ammonium Sulfate, 100lbs.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, 100lbs.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.50	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate, c/l 100lbs.	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.65	20.00	4.50
Potash Caustic, Imp....lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.06½	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c....100lbs.	**1.94**	**1.94**	**1.94**	**1.94**	**3.50**	**.60**
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100lbs.	**3.66**	**3.66**	**3.66**	**3.66**	**9.50**	**1.42**
Potassium Bichromate...lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	.09½	.65	.06¼
Sodium Prussiate, Imp..lb.	.10	.09¾	.09	.11½	1.25	18
Average	**2.927**	**2.927**	**2.921**	**2.974**	**10.79**	**2.99**

While actual trading did not show any great advance during the week, the market for industrial chemicals registered a decided increase in strength, and products that had previously been very weak were on a much firmer basis. Further advances in sterling indicate still higher replacement values for imported materials and the increased demand that is forecast in this country for the present quarter of the year should eliminate price shading on domestic goods. Manufacturers do not anticipate and do not desire any sharp rises in prices, but expect a gradual recovery of the volume of trading and a lessening of the keen competition which has been present in the market owing to over-production. Prussiates are higher for both imported and domestic materials, and short interests are reported here as well as abroad. Barium salts recovered to a degree sufficient to indicate the general tone of the market. Tin salts are higher for January owing to advances in the metal during December. Oxalic acid is higher, due to the increase in duty. Butanol has been advanced by the manufacturer.

Acetone—Makers report a steady demand at recently lower levels of 12c lb. in tanks, works, and 12½c lb. in carlots of drums; l.c.l. shipments 13c@13½c lb.

Acid Acetic—Demand increasing at unchanged quotations of $3.12@$3.37 for 28%; $5.85@$6.10 for 56%; and $11.01@$11.76 for the glacial.

Acid Formic—Reported moving in fair volume at unchanged levels of 10½c@11c lb. for the 85% grade; and 11c@12c lb. for the 90%.

Acid Lactic—Forward business very satisfactory at recently advanced schedule. Makers quote for 22%, 5¼c @6c lb. for dark, and 6½c@7c lb. for light; for 44%, 11½c@12c lb. for dark, and 13½c@14c lb. for light; for 66%, 18½c@19c lb. for dark, and 28c@30½c lb. for light.

Acid Oxalic—Higher owing to increased duty and now quoted at 10¼c@10¾c lb. as to seller. Makers here are not offering since they anticipate a higher price when all goods imported under the former rate of duty are sold.

Alum Potash—Imported product advanced again and $3.00 is named for spot material, with shipment quoted at $2.65.

Ammonium Chloride—Dull over the week at quotations of 7½c@8c lb. for white domestic, and 8c@8½c lb. for gray; imported white, 6c@6¼c lb., and gray, 7¼c@7¾c lb., lump holding at 12c lb.

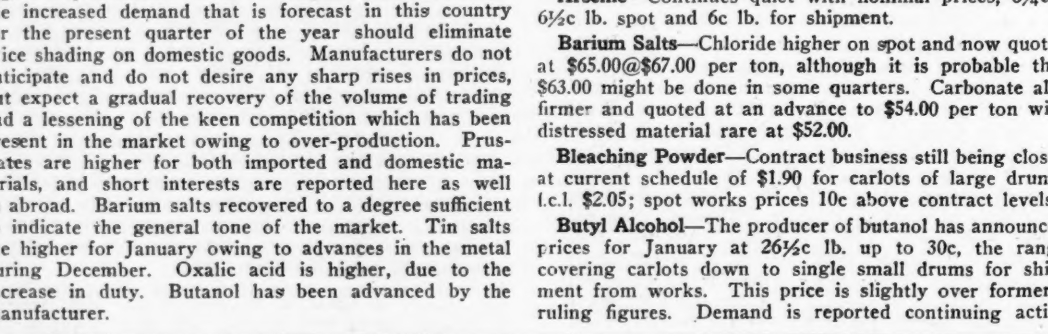
Aluminum Sulfate—Makers report spot business dull but forward business large. Recent quotations still in force with iron-free at $2.00 per 100 lb., and commercial $1.40 in carlots at works.

Arsenic—Continues quiet with nominal prices, 6¼c@6½c lb. spot and 6c lb. for shipment.

Barium Salts—Chloride higher on spot and now quoted at $65.00@$67.00 per ton, although it is probable that $63.00 might be done in some quarters. Carbonate also firmer and quoted at an advance to $54.00 per ton with distressed material rare at $52.00.

Bleaching Powder—Contract business still being closed at current schedule of $1.90 for carlots of large drums, l.c.l. $2.05; spot works prices 10c above contract levels.

Butyl Alcohol—The producer of butanol has announced prices for January at 26½c lb. up to 30c, the range covering carlots down to single small drums for shipment from works. This price is slightly over formerly ruling figures. Demand is reported continuing active



with production at capacity. Imported material spot named at 29c lb. in drums.

Copper Sulfate—Very firm at recent advance to $4.65 @$4.85 per 100 lb. in carlots as to seller; and l.c.l. named at $4.90@$5.00. Leading producers name the higher figures.

Potash Carbonate—Spot supplies continue small and prices hold firm at 5¾c@6c lb. for 80-85% calcined; and 6¼c@6¾c lb. for 96-98%.

Potash Caustic—Steady at unchanged quotations of 7⅛c@7¼c lb.

Potassium Perchlorate—Supplies still available on spot at 10¼c lb.

Prussiates—Imported and domestic products both advanced further during the week, and imported and domestic soda are both quoted at 10c@10½c lb. and attempts to better these prices are not meeting with success. Short interests are reported here as well as abroad and an attempt to bear the market by giving low quotations with nothing to offer was made in some quarters. Potassium prussiate is higher at 19c@19½c lb. from makers here, and imported is named at 19c@ 20c lb. with little offered. Shipment prices remain slightly higher than spot goods.

Soda Ash—Makers report themselves still busy with contract closings owing to lateness of announcing the prices for this year. Contract quotations 58% light, $1.25 in bulk, carlots, works; $1.38 in bags; $1.63 in barrels.

Soda Bichromate—Quiet at recent quotations of 6¼c @6½c lb. with shading still reported.

Soda Caustic—Makers report last of contract business being closed at $3.10 for carlots of 76% solid at works; l.c.l. $3.75@$3.91 for solid, and $4.16@$4.31 for ground and flake.

Sodium Nitrate—Higher owing to higher levels for sterling and quoted at $2.60 per 100 lb. for spot goods and $2.61@$2.63 for futures.

Tin Salts—New quotations higher for January. Bichloride up to 16½c lb. for 50% solution; crystals, 40½c @41c lb.; tetrachloride, 33½c lb.

DR. BREITHUT TO LECTURE ON CHEMICALS

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry is co-operating with the College of the City of New York in a series of lectures by Dr. Frederick Breithut on "Chemicals in Industry." Four lectures will be given in February and one in March, and will be profusely illustrated with moving pictures. The rate to members of the Chemical Salesmen's Association will be $5 and to non-members $6. The chemicals used in ten consuming industries will be featured. Students who attend the course will receive a free copy of the book entitled "Chemicals in Industry."

Soda prices in Russia have been fixed by agreement between "Chimugol", (Chemical Coal Trust) and Uralchim, (Ural Chemical Trust). The chemical division of the "Zato" (Soviet Central Trading Co.) has approved the agreement. The prices agreed upon are: Caustic soda, 4.05 roubles per pood; soda ash, 1.55 roubles per pood, f.o.b. manufacturer's station. The price quoted on sulfuric acid is 87 kopeks per pood; hydrochloric acid, 1.95 roubles per pood, f.o.b. manufacturer's station. A pood is equal to 36.112 pounds.

Farmers in the State of Pennsylvania used 308,298 tons of fertilizer and 251,836 tons of lime during 1924, according to a report just issued by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

Heavy Chemical Notes

California Chlorine Laboratories has opened offices in the Phelan Building, San Francisco.

Shipments of zinc and lead from the tri-state district of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma broke all records during the year 1924.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., is taking bids until Jan. 20, for 7,000 lbs., baking soda, as specified in Schedule 3,090.

C. F. Graff, president and general manager of American Nitrogen Products Co., Seattle, Wash., will be in New York during the week of Jan. 12, at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The Japanese liner Ginyo Maru, which was damaged by fire off the west coast of Mexico, last week, had a cargo of nitrates. Fear of an explosion hastened the decision to launch the life boats.

The Foreign Trade Bureau, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, has received an inquiry (43038) from a company at Goteborg, Sweden, for zinc oxide, 99 per cent clean in powder, of which a quantity is required.

Under the direction of James R. Baker, of Stockton, Cal., work has been begun on a powder factory at Peters, Cal. Mr. Baker is president of a company organized to manufacture powder from a new formula. J. E. Morgan is secretary and manager.

The steamer Herman Frasch arrived at San Francisco late in December from Sabine, Tex., with a cargo of 6,500 tons of sulfur and discharged in record time. Capt. Walters declared that the facilities for this work on San Francisco Bay are unexcelled anywhere in the world.

The General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., is taking bids until Jan. 19, for a quantity of antimony, paint and varnishes, barium sulfate, powdered graphite, ethyl alcohol, sulfuric acid, carbon bisulfide, soda ash, floor wax and oakum, as set forth in Circular 1,648.

Anglo Chilean Nitrate and Railway Co., London, at a special general meeting, voted unanimously to accept the proposition of the Guggenheim Bros., New York, whereby the properties and interests of the company would be acquired by Anglo Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp., an American incorporation.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, says an established firm in Hamburg, handling chemicals, fertilizers, and tar products, desires to connect with American firms for the purpose of handling their exports to Germany and to act as buyer. Address: H. 1366, American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, Friedrich Strasse 59-60, Berlin, W. 8, Germany.

As a result of the greatly increased demand for arsenic for the manufacture of insecticides, American capitalists are becoming interested in the arsenical iron ore deposits of western Canada. A Des Moines, Ia., syndicate has obtained an interest in the Little Nell mine, comprising a group of seven claims at Beaver Lake, Sask., belonging to A. J. and J. W. Collette, of The Pas, Manitoba. The purchasers agree to pay $100,000 within two years and to spend $400,000 in developing the property.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations for Intermediates, See Chemicals, pages 38-63

ORTHO-NITROTOLUIDINE ADVANCED 2c lb.

Increased Demand for Anti-knock Compound Brings Higher Levels—Ortho-Toluidine also Advanced—Acid Cleve's Lower—Acid H Easier—Acid Naphthionic Reduced—Demand for Intermediates Quiet—Crudes Unchanged—Benzene Steady—Toluene Strong—Pyridine Easy—Phenol Weak—Cresylic Acid Dull—Naphthalene Quiet

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ortho-nitrotoluidine, 2c lb. Ortho-toluidine, 1c lb.

Declined

Acid Cleve's, 2c lb. Acid Naphthionic, 5c lb.
Acid H, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure ....gal.	$.25	$.25	$.25	$.20	$1.10	$.25
Naphthalene, flake .....lb.	.05½	.05½	.05½	.06½	.16	.03
Phenol, Spot ....gal.	.24	.24	.25	.35	1.50	.08
Toluene ....gal.	.26	.25	.26	.22	..	..
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	1.40	.10¼
Alpha-naphthylamine ..lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	..
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	.70	.70	.70	.75	..	..
Betanaphthol ....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.26	1.50	.08
Dimethyaniline ....lb.	.33	.34	.35	.39	1.30	..
Paranitroaniline ....lb.	.66	.66	.66	.73	1.58	.18
Average	0.324	0.325	0.327	0.347	..	..

Very little interest was present in the market for intermediates during the week due to the continuance of the holiday season and to the fact that consumers who have completed taking their inventories have not fully analyzed them and are not in a position to place orders for the new year just yet. Manufacturers continue to hold their quotations generally firm although price shading is reported in some cases owing to keen competition and factors anxious to secure as much of the contract business as possible, since it represents by far the greater part of the sales. Crudes were virtually unchanged with benzene steady, toluene firm, pyridine quiet, and phenol weaker

Crudes

Benzene—Position unchanged with factors reporting an undiminished demand for all available supplies. Production continues to increase gradually, but up to the present time no sudden increase in output has been reported. Factors indicate that the supply will far exceed the demand in from 30 to 60 days, and by that time a softening of the price is certain. Quoted prices remain at 25c gal. in tanks at mills, and 30c in drums for the pure; and 23c gal. in tanks, and 28c in drums for the 90° material.

Cresylic Acid—Continues quiet at unchanged quotations of 55c@60c gal. as to quantity for the 95% dark; and 60c@65c gal. for the 97-99% pale. These prices are for both imported and domestic products.

Naphthalene—Situation unchanged with practically all supplies firmly held and no demand reported from consumers. Contract business reported being closed in increasing amounts. Prices quoted are 5½c@6c lb. as to quantity for flake, and 6½c@7c lb. for balls in barrels at works.

Phenol—Continues dull with lower prices reported in some quarters. The general market is quoted at recent levels of 23c@26c lb. as to packing, but goods are said to be changing hands at 22c lb. in some cases and 21c lb. in others.

Pyridine—Demand remains small and market continues easy. Quotations still given at $3.80@$3.90 gal. with material changing hands at $3.75 in many instances.

Solvent Naphtha—Holding steady at recent levels of 24c@25c gal. in tanks and 29c@30c gal. in drums.

Toluene—Continues firm owing to increasing demand from the lacquer industry. Prices holding at recent quotations of 26c gal. in tanks at mills, and 31c gal. in drums.

Xylene—Easy owing to slight request and large supplies available. Factors name 25c@26c lb. for 10° in tanks at mills and 30c@35c in drums; for 5°, 30c@31c in tanks and 35c@40c in drums.

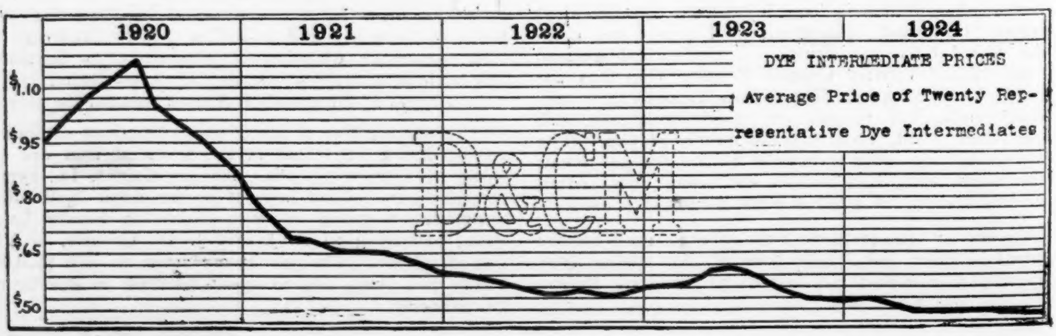
Intermediates

Acid Cleve's—Easier condition reported by makers who quote 95c@97c lb. as to quantity.

Acid Gamma—Continues quiet at recent levels of $1.40 @$1.50 lb.

Acid H—Lower quotations from makers who now name 70c@76c lb. with 68c lb. reported in some quarters.

Acid Naphthionic—Slight request reported by manu-



facturers who have reduced their quotations to 55c@59c lb. as to quantity.

Aniline Oil—Situation unchanged and strong position remains with makers still anticipating an increase. Prices remain at 16c@17c lb. as to quantity.

Beta-naphthol—Manufacturers continue to report a steady demand at unchanged quotations of 24c lb. in less than carlots.

Diethylaniline—Very firm with makers anticipating an increase. Present quotations still 60c@62c lb.

Dimethylaniline—Continues unsettled with 33c@36c lb. named as to seller and quantity. Competition remains keen and 32c lb. is said to have been done in some cases.

Dinitrochlorbenzene—Holding at 15c@16c lb. from makers.

Dinitrotoluene—Slight request reported by manufacturers who quote 18c@19c lb. as to quantity.

Ortho-nitrotoluene—Very firm owing to sold-up condition reported in many quarters. However, 9c lb. is still quoted on large quantities while up to 12c lb. is named for smaller orders.

Ortho-toluidine—Several manufacturers not offering at present and 18c@19c lb. is quoted where goods are available.

Para-nitrochlorbenzene—In poor demand at unchanged levels of 20c@22c lb.

Para-nitrosodimethylaniline—Holding at recent levels of 95c@$1.00 from manufacturers.

Para-nitroaniline—Demand remains quiet for poorer grades but quotations from makers remain at 66c@67c lb.

CLASSIFIED DYE LIST EXTENDED

Imports During the Period April to October Designated as Competitive and Non-Competitive

Dye imports in April, May, June, July, August, September and October have been classified by the Chemical Divisions of the Chamber of Commerce and Tariff Commission as competitive and non-competitive, as follows:

Dyes Imported in April

Hansa Yellow G Powder	N C
Opal Blue Blue Shade	N C
Fast Acid Green BB Extra	N C
Methylene Yellow H	N C
Helindone Golden Orange IG Dbl. Paste	N C
Helindone Green IGG Dbl. Paste	N C
Brilliant Dianil Blue 6G	N C
Patent Blue A	C
Helindone Red DIBN Extra Paste	N C

Dyes Imported in May

Vat Blue 5G Powder	N C
Vat Corinth RK Powder	N C
Vat Brilliant Violet BBK Power	N C
Acid Violet 4BLO	C
Tannocyanine B	N C
Indigo MLB 6B Powder	C
Helindone Red 3B Paste	N C
Helindone Pink BN Paste	N C
Rosolane Extra Strong	N C
Helindone Fast Scarlet B Paste	N C
Helindone Brown CM Vat in Grains	N C
Helindone Brown C3R Vat in Grains	N C
Helindone Yellow CA Vat	N C
Helindone Red BB Vat in Grains	N C
Helindone Black B Vat in Grains	N C
Helindone Red CR Vat in Grains	N C
Helindone Fast Scarlet C Paste	N C
Hansa Yellow G Powder	N C
Acid Alizarine Red G	N C
Alizarine Red 2AB Paste	C
Helindone Black IBB Double Paste	C
Patent Blue V	C
Pyronine G	N C
Brilliant Cresyl Blue BB	N C
Hansa Yellow 10G Powder	N C

Dyes Imported in June

Azo Acid Black B	N C
Sulphide Violet V	N C
Nako DR	C
Alizarine Blue Black B Powder	C
Vat Orange R R K Paste	N C
Rhodamine B Extra	C
Vat Orange R R K Paste	N C
Vat Pink B Double Paste	N C
Vat Blue G C D Double Paste	C
Alizarine Direct Blue BGAOO	N C
Minaxo Black BBNX	C

Chemicals Imported in June

Solution Salt B	N C
Katanol	N C

Dyes Imported in July

Vat Golden Orange G Dbl. Paste	N C
Vat Golden Orange RRT Paste	N C
Vat Red RK Paste	N C
Vat Golden Orange RRT Powder	N C
Vat Golden Orange G Powder	N C
Anthra Red R T Paste	N C
Vat Golden Orange R R T Paste	N C
Vat Violet B N Paste	N C
Vat Pink B Double Paste	N C
Alizarine Indigo 3R Powder	N C
Katigene Indigo CLGG Extra	N C
Benzo Fast Heliotrope BL	N C
Diazo Brown 3RB	N C
Vat Fast Scarlet C Paste	N C
Vat Khaki in Grains C	N C
Vat Golden Orange IG Double Paste	N C
Vat Golden Orange IRRT Paste	N C
Vat Brown IGR Paste	N C
Alizarine Blue Black B Powder	C
Katigene Indigo CLGG Extra	N C
Benzo Rhodamine Red B	C
Vat Brilliant Violet RK Powder	N C
Anthracene Brown S W Powder	C
Brilliant Indigo 4 B Powder	C
Vat Red Violet R R K Paste Fine	N C
Vat Orange R R T Paste	N C
Vat Blue R C Double Paste	N C
Pilatus Chromate Black B	N C
Toro Brown F R Powder	N C
Indigo Solution	N C
Brilliant Indigo 4 B G Paste	C
Hydron Scarlet 3B Powder	N C
Hydron Yellow NF Paste	C
Diphenyl Fast Grey B C	N C
Erio Viridine B Supra	C
Acid Milling Red R Conc.	C
Anthra Pink BN Paste	N C
Toro Carmine F B	N C
Anthra Yellow G C Powder	N C
Vat Brown G G Paste	N C
Alizarine Black WX Extra S Paste	N C

Chemicals Imported in July

Katanol W	N C

Dyes Imported in August

Xylene Light Yellow 2G Conc.	C
Ciba Pink B G Powder	N C
Hydron Wool Yellow G Powder	N C
Vat Brilliant Violet R R Paste Fine	C
Anthra Yellow G C Paste	N C
Vat Orange R R T Paste Fine	N C
Minaxo Black B B N X	C
Agalma Black 1C B X	C
Fur Grey A L A	N C
Wool Black 6 B	C
Fast Cotton Grey G L	N C
Diamine Catechine B	C
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	N C
Indigosol O Powder	N C
Vat Red R K Paste	N C
Vat Orange R R T Paste	N C
Vat Red R K Paste Fine	N C
Brilliant Acid Blue A	C
Diphenyl Brown G S	C
Sulphur Brilliant Blue C L 2 R	N C
Metachrome Blue Black 2 B X	N C
Fast Cotton Grey B L	N C

Chemicals Imported in August

Kresidine	N C

Dyes Imported in September

Diamine Catechine B	C
Xylene Light Yellow 2 G Conc.	C
Alizarine Light Blue B	C
Fuchsine N	C
Diazo Fast Blue 6 G W	N C
Diazo Brilliant Black B Powder	N C
Vat Pink B Double Paste	N C
Diphenyl Brown B B N C	N C
Ciba Red G Powder	N C
Ciba Orange G Paste	N C
Ciba Scarlet K Extra Paste	N C
Diamine Catechine G	C
Xylene Light Yellow 2G Conc.	C
Direct Cutch Brown G R	C
Naphtol Ciba R	N C
Acid Green Extra Conc.	C
Vat Orange R R T Paste	N C

(Continued on page 25)

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, pages 63-64

LINSEED OIL UP 2c GAL. FOR JAN.-APRIL

Higher Levels Also Anticipated for May-June Owing to Higher Seed Markets—Chinawood Oil Steady—Cottonseed Oil Higher for Winter Yellow—Lower for P.S.Y. and Crude—Palm Lagos Up—Corn Oil Easier—Vegetable Oils Firm—Cod Oil Lower—Menhaden Firm—Animal Oils Strong—Oleo Oil Down

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cottonseed Oil, Winter Yellow, ½c lb.	Neatsfoot Oil, Extra, 1c lb.
Greases, ¼c to ½c lb.	Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1, ¼c lb.
Lard Oil, ½c to 1½c lb.	Palm Lagos, ⅜c lb.
Linseed Oil, 2c gal.	Rapeseed Oil, refined, 1c to 4c gal.
Menhaden Oil, 2c gal.	Soya Bean Oil, ½c lb.

Declined

Cod, Newfoundland, 2c gal.	Grease, White, ¼c lb.
Corn Oil, refined, ½c lb.	Neatsfoot Oil, 20° c.t., ½c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, crude and P.S.Y., ⅜c lb.	Oleo Oil, ¼c to ½c lb.
	Stearine Oleo, ⅛c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre. War
Cod Oil, N. F..........gal.	$.58	$.60	$.62	$.67	$1.26	$.26½
Degras, American, bbl.lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¾	.23	.03½
Lard No. 1 ....gal.	1.02	.98	.98	.85	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. tks....gal.	.60	.58	.58	.50	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t..gal.	1.29	1.30	1.35	1.35	3.45	.95
Red Oil distilled ......lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.10¾	.08¾	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T. P.......lb.	.16	.15	.14	.13	.33	.12
Coconut, Ceylon, bbls..lb.	.11½	.11½	.11¼	.10	.90	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tks..lb.	.09¾	.10	.09⅛	.09⅝	.25	.08
Linseed, crude ....gal.	1.15	1.13	1.05	.91	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured ......gal.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.12	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined ....lb.	.16	.16	.17	.16	.30	.98
Soya Bean, bbls........lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.11¼	.19½	.07
Average	0.529	0.526	0.509	0.469	1.20	0.362

Trading remained quiet during the week and a generally steady position was maintained in practically all products. Although some price changes were recorded, in no instance was any sharp movement in either direction noted. No great number of inquiries were reported by dealers, but a few uncovered consumers who have been hesitating for the past two months were said to have finally accepted the prevailing quotations. Dealers say that never before have consumers been willing to boast of the fact that they had not bought any supplies for the coming year. An active market is anticipated within two weeks at least, and since not only stocks in consumers hands are at a low point, but also spot stocks in dealers hands, lively bidding is forecast. Linseed oil is higher for nearby positions, and other vegetable oils continue at close to recent levels. Animal oils for the most part are in a sold-up condition, although prices have eased off on a few items. Fish oils are quiet with cod oil lower and Menhaden oil firm.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood Oil—Continues steady at unchanged quotations of 15½c@15¾c lb. for spot goods, and shipments for nearby positions named at 15¼c@15½c lb. Spot stocks are large and over 1,500 tons were received during the week.

Coconut Oil—Ceylon firm at recent levels of 11½c@11¾c lb. in barrels, at New York, and 10¼c lb. in tanks. Cochin steady at 12c@12½c lb. in barrels, and 11¼c lb. in tanks. Manila quiet at 10c lb. in tanks at New York. A total of 1,486 bbls. was received at New York.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude lower at 9⅝c@9¾c lb. P.S.Y. eased off to 11⅛c@12c lb. as to position. Winter yellow higher at 13¼c@13¾c lb.

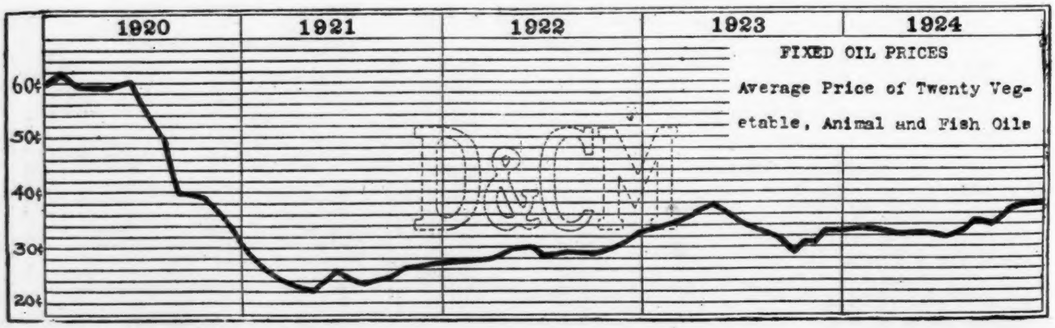
Linseed Oil—Advanced for nearby positions owing to higher seed markets. Higher quotations are anticipated for later positions due to rise in Argentine seed upon which these positions are based. Volume of business for December reported to be much higher than was anticipated. Leading crushers name $1.15 for Jan.-Feb.; $1.16 for March-April; and $1.17 for May-June. Five barrel lots, $1.15, spot. Flaxseed opened this week steady at Winnipeg, with May $2.73½, June July $2.72; Duluth firm with Jan. $3.03¾, May $3.05; Minneapolis steady with Jan. $3.01½, Feb. $3.07½, May $3.07; Buenos Ayres higher at $2.41¾. Linseed oil was higher at London being quoted at 50/- per 112 lb.; Antwerp was also up, 432f per 100 kilos being named.

Olive Oil—Holding steady at recent levels of $1.30@$1.35 for the denatured with spot stocks low. Edible steady at $2.15@$2.25 per gal. Last week 3,750 casks were imported at New York.

Olive Oil Foots—Holders of spot stocks and nearby shipments holding firm at unchanged quotations of 10c lb. Shipments from new crop remain at 9⅞c@10c lb. although higher levels are expected to be reached.

Palm Oil—Lagos slightly higher at 10c@10¼c lb. for spot goods. Niger steady at 9c@9¼c lb. During the week 2,669 casks were received at New York.

Palm Kernel Oil—Continues to move in large volume to soap makers at recent quotations of 10½c@10¾c lb. Last week 730 casks were imported at New York.



Peanut Oil—Refined steady at 16c lb. Crude unchanged at 11¼c lb.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined higher at $1.00 lb. spot. Blown also up being quoted at $1.12. At New York 450 barrels were received last week.

Sesame Oil—Spot goods nowhere to be had and shipments not expected to arrive for at least two months.

Soya Bean Oil—Spot goods have been bid at 13¾c lb. with no offerings. At the Coast 10⅜c lb. is said to have been done. Imports at New York during the week totaled 450 barrels.

Animal Oils

Greases—Makers announce advances on some grades and reductions in others. White lower at 13¾c@14c lb.; Yellow higher at 10c lb.; Brown up to 9½c@9¾c lb.; House steady at 9¾c@10c lb.

Lard Oil—Edible prime firm at 19⅞c lb.; Off prime higher at 18¾c lb.; Extra remains at 16¼c lb.; Extra No. 1 up to 14¾c lb.; No. 1 advanced to 14¼c lb.; No. 2 higher at 13¾c lb.

Neatsfoot Oil—Lower for 20° c.t. which is quoted at 18½c lb. from makers; pure steady at 15¾c lb.; extra advanced to 14¾c lb.; and No. 1 higher at 14¼c lb.

Oleo Oil—Lower from makers who have not as yet been able to create a demand by recent reductions. Now quoted at 15¾c@16c lb. for No. 1; No. 2 14½c@15c lb.; No. 3 13½c lb.

Red Oil—Steady at recent advance to 11¾c lb. in barrels, and 11c lb. in tanks. Demand described as only fair.

Stearic Acid—Reported quiet over the week at recent higher levels of 14c lb. for double pressed, and 16c lb. for triple pressed, both distilled and saponified.

Tallow Oil—Makers continue to report all supplies sold for two weeks ahead at recent advances to 10¾c@11c lb. for city extra loose; 12c lb. for edible; and 12c lb. for acidless in tanks at New York.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Lower in price owing to continued lack of demand from consumers. Quoted at 58c@60c lb. in barrels at New York.

Menhaden Oil—Crude available at Baltimore at 60c gal. Light strained steady at 70c@72c gal.; Yellow bleached holding at 73c@75c gal.

The Paint and Varnish Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., held a convention of trade salesmen in the Eastern Districts at the Philadelphia Works, Dec. 29 and 30. The meeting was conducted by G. A. Biesecker, sales manager, Philadelphia; B. H. Ring, sales manager, Boston, and S. B. Woodbridge, director of sales. E. C. Thompson, manager of the Paint and Varnish Division, spoke on "What The Management Expects For 1925"; W. J. Overbeck, plant superintendent, on "Quality First"; W. A. Hart, director of Advertising, on "The National Advertising Program for 1925"; R. A. Hardy, manager sales service, on "Merchandising and Sales Promotion."

Philadelphia manufacturers report that the call for paint was fairly good in December and fully as strong as it was during the preceding month, though not as satisfactory as in December, 1923, according to the monthly business summary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The demand for lithopone has continued active and substantial forward buying has featured the market. The call for dry colors and colors in oil is not better than fair.

Oil Trade Notes

Palmolive Co. has opened a southern sales office at Charlotte, N. C.

A paint and varnish factory to cost $50,000 is to be erected on San Pablo ave., near University, Berkeley, Cal. for Furch & Nelson.

The American Chamber of Commerce in France, 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, has received an inquiry (D. 2945) from a company at Marseilles, France, for American machinery for making soap.

Colgate & Co.'s forces in Baltimore, handling laundry soap, had its annual banquet at the Emerson Hotel, last week. There were two orchestras and various professional entertainers. R. W. Taylor, the local manager, awarded prizes to the salesmen who held the highest records during the year.

A Sherman anti-trust suit against the National Peanut Cleaners and Shellers' Association was filed by the Federal Government on Jan. 5 at Norfolk, Va. The petition asks dissolution of the association, as a combination in violation of the law, and such further steps as may be necessary to prevent interference with interstate commerce in peanuts.

The United States leads all countries in the South African import trade in resins. This item reached a total value of £22,140 in 1923, recording a slight increase over 1922. The United States supplied £13,553 worth in 1923, compared with £5,279 in the previous year. France and India furnished approximately £3,400 in 1923, United Kingdom only £1,219.

In 1923 the United States supplied over 90 per cent of the South African imports of turpentine, amounting to 146,362 gallons. Receipts from America, 122,118 gallons, showed an increase of approximately 50,000 gallons compared with 1922. Imports of turpentine substitutes from the United States, 60,664 gallons, were about 50 per cent larger than during the preceding year.

Libby Glue & Products Co., Boston, shows a loss of $12,474 for the calendar year 1923. Accounts receivable are $250,422 and accounts payable $28,887 plus notes payable of $65,536. There are mortgages of $69,500 and advances are listed at $26,858. Merchandise is valued at $17,891 and cash account $10,041. Patent rights are valued at $25,000 and real estate and machinery $202,752.

ARGENTINE PRODUCES 50,000,000 LBS. OILS

A study of the manufacture of vegetable oils in the Argentine Republic has just been completed by the Argentine Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics, and the results have been transmitted to the Department of Commerce in a report of Trade Commissioner George S. Brady, Buenos Aires. These results show a local production of nearly 50 million pounds of the six chief vegetable oils during the year 1923. The figures for the production of olive oil are not yet available. In the following table the unit of weight is the kilo, which equals 2.2 pounds:

Oils	Seed Employed	Oil Obtained	Oil Seed Cake Obtained
Linseed	21,059,446	5,710,112	15,209,628
Rape	10,525,037	3,000,716	7,323,019
Peanut	47,797,337	12,085,675	21,208,712
Castor	1,385,000	377,000	550,000
Corn	10,884,442	396,141	——
Cottonseed	8,381,000	870,000	3,134,000
	100,032,268	22,438,644	47,415,359

Miscellaneous Raw Materials

Heavy Chemicals, pages 38-63; Tan and Destuff, pages 38-63; Fatty Oils, pages 63-64

PRICES STRONG IN FACE OF DULLNESS

Rosins Show Higher Figures—Starches and Dextrines Strong at Recent Advance—Sellers Await Completion of Inventories—Makers Advance English Vermilion—Metals Strength Reflected in Derivatives

Although spot business in miscellaneous chemicals, sizes, fillers, pigments, insecticides, fertilizers, and allied raw materials, has been at a standstill this week, prices have retained all their formerly noted strength. The dullness of all raw material markets, especially where purchases of spot material for immediate shipment are concerned, has been due primarily to inventory taking in consuming plants. Most sellers are not pushing sales at this time, being content to await the completion of stock taking. Among individual groups, rosins show a firmer tendency. Starches and dextrines are strong at recent advance based on high grain prices. Metal derivatives are tending upward owing to the high prices of copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and tin. Prices for acetone are severely depressed in a sharp competitive fight between makers.

Accelerators

Aniline Oil—See Intermediate and Dye Market.

Diphenylguanidine—Makers report a slight let-up in demand, although prices of $1.10@$1.15 lb. spot are unchanged. Contracts are named at $1.05@$1.08 lb. as to quantity.

Hexamethylene—Consumers have been taking routine quantities only to see them over the inventory period. Quoted at 82½c@85c lb. spot as to quantity for rubber making grade.

Thiocarbanilide—Demand small at 27c@29c lb. spot as to quantity.

Quinoidine—Supplies ample for present needs at 40c lb. spot in drums.

Albumens

Egg Albumen—Steady market with prices unchanged at $1.35 lb. for technical on spot.

Blood Albumen—This material very quiet; moving at 50c@55c lb.

Clays and Fillers

Blanc Fixe—Moving steadily at $75@$80 ton for dry domestic material.

Clays—Fairly active on present market. Bulk filler clay quoted at $12.50@$17.00 ton, containers extra; bulk coating clay at $18.00@$22.00 ton and ground clay at $20.00@$25.00 ton for the imported. Domestic at $6@$9 for the crude and $11@$15 for the washed and ground.

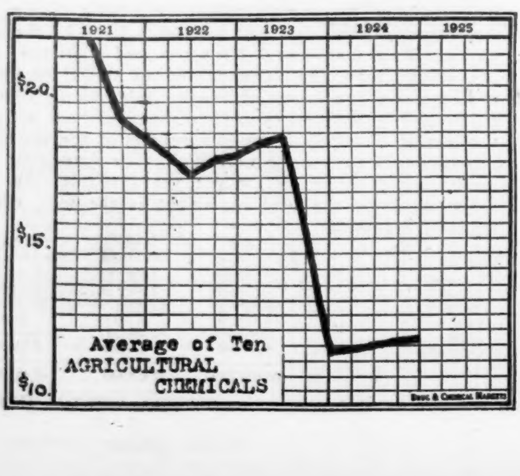
Talc—Moving slowly with the domestic named at $13@$15 ton for the crude and $16@$18 for the refined. French material quoted $35@$45 for the refined and Italian at $60.00@$80.00 for the white refined.

Whiting—Steady. Domestic quoted at $13.00@$18.00

Agricultural Chemicals

Trend of the Market

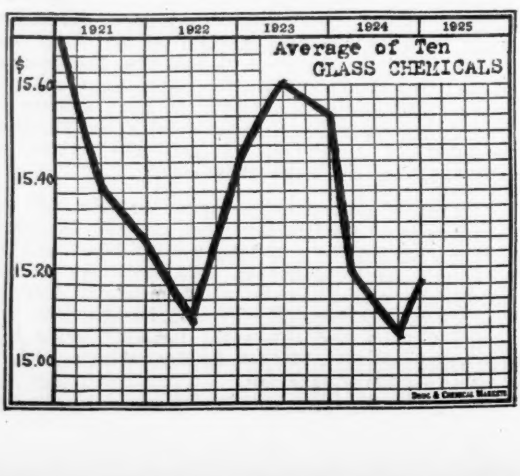
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° .....ton	$14.00	$14.00	$14.00	$15.00	$55.00	$20.00
Ammonium Sulfate, 100lbs.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	7.75	2.65
Arsenic ....lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.13¼	.18	.04
Copper Sulfate .....100lbs.	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.60	20.00	4.05
Paris Green	.25	.25	.25	.26	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90%..ton	34.55	34.55	34.55	36.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90%...ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16%..ton	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.00	21.00	15.00
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ..ton	9.50	9.50	9.00	8.00	21.00	15.00
Sodium Nitrate ....100lbs.	2.60	2.45	2.42½	2.51	5.00	1.90
Averag e	11.651	11.636	11.604	11.241	103.50	13.84



Glass Chemicals

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Arsenic ....100lb.	$6.25	$6.25	$6.25	$13.00	$18.00	$4.00
Fluorspar 96% c.i.f....ton	34.00	34.00	34.00	33.50	60.00	28.00
Limestone, ground ....ton	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	8.50	4.00
Litharge ....100lb.	11.75	11.25..	10.50	10.90	17.00	9.00
Salt Cake ... .ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	21.00	40.00	15.00
Silica, crude ....ton	10.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	20.00	8.12
					20.00	8.00
Soda Ash, dense ....100lb.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	4.00	.57½
Sodium Silicofluoride 100lb.	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	3.50
Sodium Sulfate, anhyd.100lb	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	8.00	2.50
Tin Oxide ....100lb.	58.00	58.00	58.00	51.00	100.00	60.00
Average	15.10	15.05	15.07	15.54	28.55	13.07



ton according to seller and amount. Imported at $18.00 @$21.00.

Dry Colors and Compounding Materials

Antimony Sulfurette—Makers quote a steady demand at 19c@24c lb. spot for golden as to quality; and 39c@ 50c lb. for crimson material.

Carbon Black—Export demand has been improving from month to month during the past year. European tire makers evidently find it to their advantage to use carbon black in preference to lamp black in order to compete with American tire makers. Quoted at 9½c@ 10c lb. spot in cases in l.c.l. for ordinary; 10½c@11c lb. for air floated; 9½c@10c lb. for compressed; and 6c lb. works in c.l.

Lithopone—Firm at unchanged quotations and reported in fair demand. Manufacturers continue to name 6⅛c@6¾c lb. as to quantity and packing for the domestic material, while imported remains at 5¾c@6c lb.

Iron Oxide—Spanish is firm at 3½c@7½c lb. as to grade, and English continues steady at 10c@12c lb.

Sulfur—Demand routine only in spite of firm prices of $3.00@$3.30 cwt. for rubber compounding grade refined at $2.00@$2.50 cwt.

Vermilion—Makers have advanced English red vermilion to $1.40 lb. in kegs owing to the further rise in quicksilver.

Zinc Oxide—Very firm owing to higher levels reached by the metal. Prices from makers are unchanged, however, and American is named at 8¼c@8¾c lb.; French, 9⅝c@12⅛c lb.; green seal, 10c lb.; imported white seal, 12c lb.

Dyes and Tan Woods

Divi Divi—Very little change in market. Shipments are being named at $41@$43 ton in bags.

Mangrove—Prices are nominal in view of the limited demand and small supplies.

Myrobalans—Prices are holding at recent quotations with offerings limited on spot. Sellers are quoting J1, $48 ton; R1, $48 ton, and J2, $40 ton. Imports at New York 3,960 bags last week.

Sumac—Continues scarce with prices holding around $180 for the Sicilian for shipment; domestic named at $50@$53 a ton.

Wattle Bark—Moving on the basis of $41 ton in bags.

Valonia—Cups are nominal at $35 ton. Beard somewhat freer at $52 ton; mixtures $39.

Extracts

Archil—Sellers are holding to 13c@14c lb. for the double, 16c@17c for the triple, and 18c@20c for the concentrated.

Chestnut—No change in the situation with clarified moving at 1¾c@2c lb. in tanks, and 2½c@2¾c lb. in barrels works.

Cutch—Small change in the market. Rangoon named at 14c@16c lb. Borneo at 4¾c@5½c lb. and liquid up to 9c@11c lb.

Gambier—Market holding steady with the common named at 19½c@20c lb., 25% liquid at 14c@15c lb. and Singapore cubes at 22c.

Hematine—Crystals moving in a routine way at 14c @20c lb. Paste 9½c@13c.

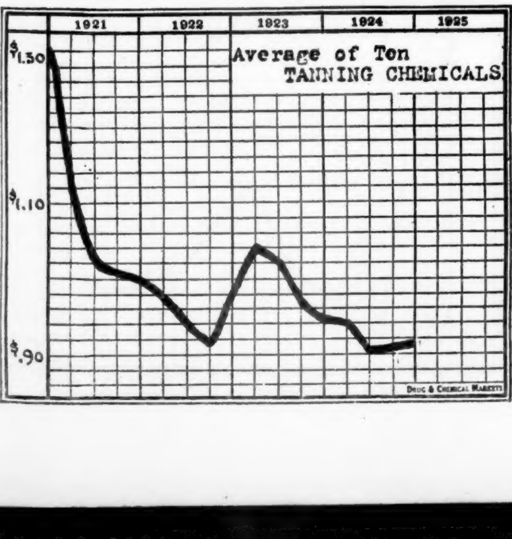
Logwood—In steady demand with prices holding at 8½c@9c lb. for 51°, and 7c@8c for the lower grades. Solid 12¾c@16c.

Osage Orange—Stiffening on market with a probable further rise. Now quoted by sellers at 7c@8c for the liquid and 14c@15c for the powdered.

Leather Chemicals

Trend of the Market

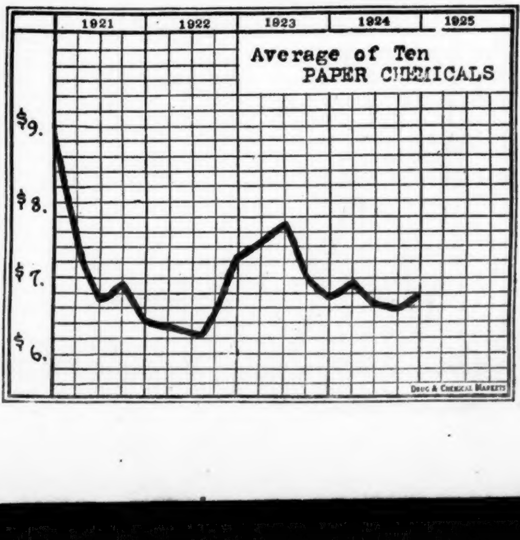
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.12	$3.12	$3.12	$3.38	$17.00	$1.50
Acid, Formic, 90%	.11½	.11½	.12	.12½	1.50½	.07
Acid, Lactic, 22% dark	.05½	.05½	.05½	.04½	.07	.02
Potassium Bichromate	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	.09½	.65	.06¼
Epsom Salt, tech.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	3.75	1.00
Sodium Prussiate, Imp.	.10	09¾	.09	.11½	1.25	.18
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.38	4.10	.69
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.07⅛	.45	.04¾
Sodium Hyposulfite, pea.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.75	1.80
Sodium Sulfide, 60% wks.	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03½	.10¼	.02¼
Average	.926	.926	.925	.980	3.267	.528



Paper Chemicals

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.40	$$.50	$1.50
Bleaching Powder	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.50	9.50	1.50
Casein	.10½	.10½	.10½	.12½	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine c/l Cyl.	.05½	.05½	.05½	.04½	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40°	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	7.95	7.65	7.40	5.70	4.50	20.25
Average	6.119	6.089	6.064	6.070	13.30	5.50



Quebracho—Unchanged at 3¼c@4c lb. for 35% liquid and 4½c@5c for the solid. Imports at New York 94,217 bags last week.

Fertilizers

Ammoniates—Tankage is a trifle stronger with ground material nominal at New York for $3.40 and 10c, $3.00 and 10c for the high grade at Chicago; fish scrap not very active at $4.50 and 10c dried, and $4.50 and 50c for the acid at Wilmington, not obtainable at Norfolk; dried blood is steady at $3.50 per unit in New York and $3.60 in Chicago; bone is held at $22@$23 steamed, Chicago, and $34 raw in New York.

Ammonium Sulfate—Spot business is quiet but deliveries are going out regularly on contract. Prices continue around $2.75@$2.80 per 100 lb. for bulk, works. Exported demand is nominal at $3.00 f.a.s.

Acid Phosphate—Prices are firm at $9.50 ton for the 16% guaranteed material.

Sodium Nitrate—See Heavy Chemical Market Report.

Potash Salts—See Heavy Chemical Market Report.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Arsenic—See Heavy Chemical Market.

Calcium Arsenate—Market continues very dull with slight inquiry reported and makers holding supplies fairly firm. Nominal prices are 8c@9c lb., although 7c lb. is said to have been done on distressed material. Large stocks are available.

Copper Carbonate—Prices firm at 16¼c ranging to 17c lb. as to quantity and seller. Demand quiet. Tendency upward on basis of copper prices.

Copper Sulfate—See Heavy Chemical Market.

Lead Arsenate—Demand very quiet with makers naming 16½c to 20c lb. for immediate shipment from works for the dry. Paste at 10c@11c lb.

Paradichlorobenzene—Little inquiry as yet for para. Prices steady without change at 17c@18c lb. as to maker and quantity.

Paris Green—Quiet with makers producing steadily for the coming season. Quotations continue nominal at 25c lb. arsenic basis for kegs.

Metals

Prices continued to show an upward trend last week. Antimony had shown an active demand and has gone up to 18c@18½c lb. Copper continued to climb, reaching $15.00@$15.50 per 100 lb. at the end of the week, for the Lake and electrolytic; lead closed at $9.60@$10.37½, New York, and $9.35@$10.00, East St. Louis; tin, Straits, settled at $59.62½ spot, a further rise over last week; zinc rose to $8.15@$8.20, New York, and $7.80@$7.85 East St. Louis. It is expected that Europe will take 10,000 tons of zinc monthly for the next few months.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The market closed firm with an upward trend in the prices. Advances over last week are reported for all grades. Closing prices in Jacksonville are: X, $9.10; WW, $9.00; WG, $8.00; N, $7.20; M, $6.95@$7.00; K, $6.90@$6.95; I, $6.60@$6.70; grades B to H, $6.55@$6.60.

Pine Oil—Demand quiet and prices unchanged this week at 65c@68c gallon spot.

Tar—Pine tar situation was quiet with demand slow and confined to small lots. Prices for both kiln and retort at $12 bbl. spot.

Turpentine—This material showed a slight rise in price and closed on a firm market at 82c@82¼c gal. Jacksonville; 83c gal. at Savannah for spirits.

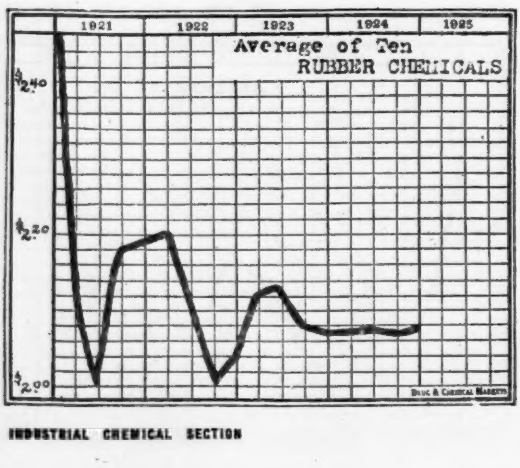
Solvents

Acetone reported moving in fair volume at recently

Rubber Chemicals

Trend of the Market

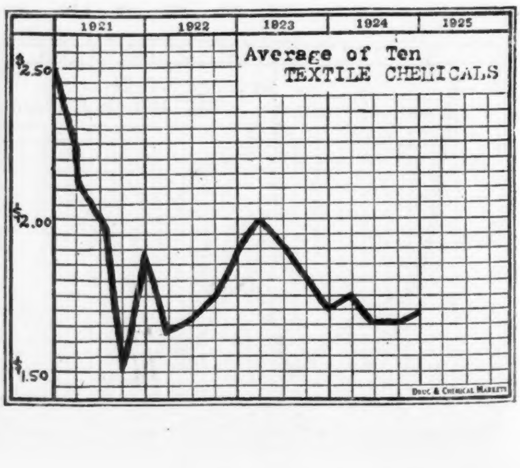
	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Antimony Sulfide Crim....	$.39	$.39	$.39	$.35	$.45	$.35
Carbon Bisulfide	.06	.06	.06	.06	.50	.10
Carbon Black	.10	.10	.12	.15	.30	.14
China Clay, Imp...........	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	14.00
Hexamethylene	.82½	.82½	.82½	.97	1.35	..
Iron Oxide, Span.	.03	.03	.03½	.04	.04½	.05
Lithopone	.06⅛	.06⅛	.06⅛	.06	.08	.04
Sulfur	3.05	3.05	3.05	2.50	6.50	2.75
Whiting, Dom.	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	30.00	11.00
Zinc Oxide, Amer.	.08	.08	.08¼	.07	.09½	.09
Average	3.459	3.459	3.464	3.820	5.931	..



Textile Chemicals

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.12	$3.12	$3.12	$3.38	$17.00	$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10¼	.09½	.09½	.12	.70	.07½
Bleaching Powder	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.50	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65	20.00	4.50
Epsom Salt, U.S.P.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.10	4.25	1 50
Glauber's Salt	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	2.50	.80
Potash, Caustic, Imp......	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07¼	.06½	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks.	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.10	69
Soda Caustic, 76% wks...	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06⅜	.07⅛	.45	.04¼
Average	1.784	1.783	1.778	1.762	4.800	1.42



reduced prices of 12c lb. in tanks at works, and 12½c lb. in drums, carlots. Carbon tetrachloride is firm at unchanged quotations of 6¾c@8c lb. as to quantity. Carbon bisulfide steady at 4c@6¾c lb. as to quantity.

Starches, Dextrines and Sizes

British Gum—Moving in steady volume at advanced prices, $4.97@$5.07.

Casein—No change reported. Quoted at 45c lb. for edible and 10c@10½c for technical, spot, New York.

Dextrin—A general upward tendency reported due to the grain condition. Corn dextrin white higher at $4.67 per 100 lb. for carload lots; yellow at $4.72. Potato dextrin steady at 8¾c for white and 8c for yellow.

Starches—The anticipated rise has come in corn starches, powdered at $4.07 per 100 lb. for carload lots; pearl, $3.97. Potato unchanged at 5½c@6c for domestic and 6½c for imported.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have placed on the market four vat colors not previously produced in this country. Three of these are ponzol colors, Ponzol Brown G Double Paste, Ponzol Brown R Double Paste, and Ponzol Black BB Double Paste, and are especially suitable for cotton printing, being extremely fast to light. Sulfanthrene Scarlet 2B Paste is the fourth product and is a vat color of the sulfanthrene series and therefore is very fast to water, perspiration, chlorine, and cross-dyeing, also quite fast to light.

Exports of logwood extracts for November amounted to 127,305 pounds, valued at $13,530, of which England took the largest amount and Belgium the second largest quantity, according to the Department of Commerce. Other exports were 97,658 pounds of dye extracts, valued at $10,971, of which England also took the largest amount, with Canada taking the second largest quantity. Coal tar colors, dyes and stains exported amounted to 1,267,978 pounds, valued at $505,546.

The Nulomoline Co., Boston, reports in a statement filed Nov. 22 a deficit of $225,387. Its accounts receivable are $64,550, accounts payable $392,445. Cash is $5,800, merchandise $59,445, securities $23,600, machinery and equipment $56,565. The company is capitalized at $100,000 and shows a reserve for depreciation of $47,411. Good will is valued at $86,000.

Fall River Bleachery, Fall River, Mass., reports a profit of $53,842 as of Oct. 31 last. Assets are merchandise $48,372, cash $5,512, accounts receivable $176,355, notes receivable $124,000, securities $383,865, real estate $750,885, and machinery $334,953. Liabilities consist of accounts payable $79,687, notes payable $200,000. The company is capitalized at $1,500,000.

United Shoe Machinery Co. has purchased the laboratory of George E. Keith Co., manufacturers of shoes, Brockton, Mass. The laboratory will be maintained for manufacturing chemicals for the shoe industry.

Two buildings of Federal Leather Co., Belleville, N. J., were destroyed by fire last week, which started in a building used for storing chemicals. Loss is estimated at $300,000.

The Boston chemical trade reports that contracts for heavy chemicals for 1925 deliveries have been fairly satisfactory despite the upward tendency of prices.

John Campbell & Co. have moved their Boston office and laboratory to 287 Atlantic ave., Boston.

TURPENTINE AND ROSINS ADVANCE

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 3.—Rosins reached higher levels during the week and the market closed firm with all today's offerings of 919 barrels sold to two large buyers. Bidding was close and a very strong undertone was present, with higher values forecast from week to week. Bids were advanced in several quarters on both upper and lower grades, while some factors confined their attention wholly to the lower grades. Business is expected to be profitable in rosins owing to an increasing demand. Receipts for the next month will be nominal since the bulk of this season's crop has been marketed. Receipts of rosin for the week were 5,896 bbls.; and the stock today is 92,327 bbls.

Turpentine advanced to 83c against 77½c a week ago, owing to offerings being small with no indication of an immediate increase. Higher levels are anticipated and a steadying of the market is not foreseen until prices are high enough to cause holders to offer their stocks. Much of the supplies in this country and Europe are owned by dealers and speculators, producers owning less than in previous years, and thus it can be seen that the market will advance and remain as high as possible. Receipts for the week were 1,302 bbls.; stock today, 14,659 bbls.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 3.—Turpentine closed firm at an advance to 82c@82¼c. On 20 bbls. a bid of 82¼c was refused. The market will probably continue to advance. Rosins were higher with X, $9.10; WW, $9.00; WG, $8.00; N, $7.20; M, $6.95@$7.00; K, $6.90@$6.95; I, $6.60@$6.70; B-H, $6.55@$6.60. All offerings of 1,763 bbls. were taken by two buyers.

It must ever be remembered that the manufacture of dye is intimately associated with the production of gas and munitions of war, and it was because of Germany's control of the dye industry that for the first two years of the war it had such a dominating power in the great battles of that day, says the "Manufacturers Record." Foolish indeed, is the man who does not realize that Germany has not the slightest intention of accepting defeat. Foolish, indeed, must be the man who is blind to the dangers which confront us and who thinks that we can keep on lending money to German interests without placing ourselves in the power of Germany and endangering every dollar invested in German enterprises or loaned to Germany or to German cities or to German industries.

Mansfield Bleachery, East Foxboro, Mass., reports profit of $193,229 in a statement filed with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts. Accounts receivable are $23,124 and notes receivable $100, against which are notes payable $24,000. Merchandise is $41,542, cash $2,453, and real estate and machinery $373,500.

Exports of shellac from India during October, 1924, were 27,000 cwts., and for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 265,000 cwts. were exported, compared with 381,000 cwts. for a like period in 1923.

The Foreign Trade Bureau, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, has received an inquiry (43,010) from a company at Lahore, India, for American chemicals, colors and dyes.

Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corp. has increased its second preferred shares to 60,000, face value $100 each. The common shares remain at 200,000.

The total output of vermilion in China last year was approximately 20,000 cases of 66⅔ pounds each, valued at 1,900,000 Hongkong dollars.

MABEE ON CHEMICAL FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from Page 11)

article from one class to another, it also definitely changes the rate applicable thereto.

Later, a more extended use of these tariffs of "Exceptions" became the practice and thereby a change in the Classification on a specific commodity throughout a territorial sub-division of the Classification territory was accomplished. In order to make this practice clear, an explanation of the commodity rate is opportune.

As is well understood, the application of a Classification and its related Class Rate Tariffs, is most general in its nature. From the very beginnings of railroad transportation, the function of the traffic manager, was to make rates that would increase the movement of desirable tonnage. The Commodity Rate resulted, being primarily a specific rate, on a specific commodity, from one point of shipment to one destination, made with a definite movement of an appreciable or regular tonnage in view. In many cases it was more widespread in its application as to destination territory, but the basic reason for its establishment remained the same. The scope of its usage and application has materially changed in the course of time. Fundamentally, however, a Commodity Rate meant that a specific tonnage was available to a carrier, if that carrier could lower its rate thereon to a given figure. The reasons might vary; the carrier was in no different position from any merchant with a commodity to sell, getting the best price the market offered, bearing in mind his own needs, costs, and business conditions.

It is inaccurate to say that Commodity Rates are not related to Class Rates. With a definite Class Rate already in existence on every article of commerce, no carrier ever made a Commodity Rate, without considering what the applicable Class Rate was thereon; no more than a merchant cuts the price of his wares, without considering the cost thereof, and his motive for cutting his profits.

When, therefore, a Commodity Rate is published in a tariff, it definitely removes that particular movement of the named article from the application of the Class Rate Tariff, and from the Classification to the extent specified. Even if the Commodity Rate be higher than the Class Rate itself, the latter cannot be charged, unless the Tariff specifically permits the alternative application of both rates.

With the spread of industry and the development of the Country, Commodity rates have been widened in their application until they apply on specific commodities, from numerous points of origin, to very widespread and comprehensive destination territories often without question as to whether any actual movement ever takes place. It is apparent that no change in the classification, nor in the Class Rate Tariff will, therefore, directly and automatically affect any commodity rate.

This trend has resulted in the cancellation of many individual commodity rates; blanket provision being made for a general modification in rate, by the publication of an Exception to the Classification covering the particular commodity and at a different rate than it would normally receive. This may be effected by placing the commodity in a different class, or by providing that a rate, made by using a definite percentage of the normal class rate, applicable thereon, will apply. Such exception is likely to apply between all stations in a large territory, without questioning whether any actual movement ever takes place between any particular stations. Thus we find that if any movement, no matter how violated, be made, the same rate will apply as though it were moved from a point regularly shipping many carloads, possibly under highly competitive conditions.

To those interested in the transportation of drugs and heavy chemicals, within the Official Classification territory, it is important to notice that these articles nearly always move either on class rates, or an Exceptions to the Classification, so that the measure of the class rate is controlling. The table below shows some of the products of this industry, in the various classes:

No. of Items	1	2	3	4	5	6
Drugs						
N.O.I.B.N. Less Carload........	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ether						
Less Carloads	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dyestuffs First Class any quantity.						
Gases Less Carload 17 Items take 3rd Class						
Carload 17 Items take 4th Class						
Returned Cylinders Less Carload 1 Item takes 4th Class						
Carload 1 Item takes 5th Class						
Soda						
Less Carload	19	12	18	11	—	—
Carload	—	—	1	7	18	4
Acetates						
Less Carload	2	2	3	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acids						
Less Carload	19	7	13	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	8	3	18	—
Chemicals						
N.O.I.B.N. Less carload	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ammonia						
Less Carload	4	6	2	1	—	—
Carload	—	—	2	1	7	—
Food Curing or Food Preserving Compounds N.O.I.B.N.						
Less Carload	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tar Products						
Less Carload	2	11	10	—	—	—
Carload	—	—	—	6	10	—
Number of Items in the Various Classes						
Less Carload	52	44	46	13	—	—
Carload	—	—	32	36	57	4

That the present situation as to the freight rate structure within Official Classification Territory (i.e., East of Chicago and the Mississippi and North of the Ohio-Potomac Rivers) may be clearly understood, some of its rate history must be briefly outlined.

The Central Freight Association Territory comprises Illinois, Southern Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and a few border points in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia. It is criss-crossed with railroads; excepting part of Michigan, the operating characteristics, traffic density, and industrial problems are very uniform.

Prior to 1917, freight rates, both Class and Commodity, while constructed with mileage as a factor, were in a chaotic condition. The main cause for this, outside of competition, was the interference of intra state rates, held on a depressed basis by legislative action.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in the C.FA. Class Scale Case (45 I. C. C., 255, June, 1917) laid down a definite mileage scale to be made effective throughout, but within this territory, excepting part of Michigan. The level of rates under this scale reflected the carriers' needs as of 1917, conditions as of then, was still depressed by the old intra state rates, and, quite important, while a mileage scale, preserved intact many groups of long standing when a parity or relationship of rates had prevailed. On the whole, this scale may be considered generally, a low scale of rates. It is still in effect, changed only to the extent of the general advances and reductions which have affected all rates.

As a result of the establishment of this scale, conditions in the C. F. A. Territory being found suitable, the carriers revised their commodity rates, and replaced a mass of specific commodity rates, with exceptions to

(Continued on Page 29)

CLASSIFIED DYE LIST EXTENDED

(Continued from page 17)

Ciba Pink B G Powder	C
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	N C

Chemicals Imported in September

Anthrarufin	C
Diazodiphenylether	N C

Dyes Imported in October

Alizarine Light Blue B	C
Ciba Grey B Powder	N C
Cibanone Brown B Paste	N C
Ciba Printing Black B Paste	N C
Ciba Violet B Powder	N C
Rhodamine B Extra	C
Vat Blue G C Double Paste	C
Vat Yellow BN Paste Fine	N C
Alizarine Direct Blue B G A O O	N C
Vat Orange R R T Paste	N C
Vat Violet B N Paste	N C
Diphenyl Brown G S	C
Diphenyl Brown B B N C	N C
Guinea Fast Red B L	C
Metachrome Blue Black 2 B X	N C
Cotoneral A V Extra	N C
Metachrome Violet 2 R	N C
Fast Cotton Yellow R L	C
Erika B Extra	C
Victoria Blue R	C
Xylene Blue V S Conc.	C
Kiton Fast Red 4 B L	N C
Metochrome Blue Black 2 B X	N C
Pyrazol Orange G Conc.	N C
Triazogene Orange R Powder	N C
Chromorhodine B N	N C
Metachrome Olive Brown G Powder	N C
Rhodamine B Extra	C
Thio Indigo Rose R N Extra Paste	C
Brilliant Acridine Orange A	N C
Indigosol O	N C
Chrome Fast Phosphine R	N C
Brilliant Dolphine Blue B	N C
Guinea Fast Red 2 R	C
Chromazurine D N	N C
Modern Grey R C N	N C
Hydron Pink F F Paste	C
Hydron Sky Blue F K Paste	N C
Cibanone Brown B Powder	N C
Ciba Pink B G Powder	N C
Ciba Heliotrope B Powder	N C
Kiton Fast Yellow 3 G	C
Cloth Fast Yellow G	N C
Anthra Yellow G C Paste	N C
Vat Yellow BN Paste	N C
Vat Brilliant Violet RR Powder	C
Anthra Pink A N Paste	N C
Acid Milling Red R Conc.	C
Chromal Blue G C for printing	N C
Sulphur Corinth C L B	N C
Guinea Fast Red ? B L	N C
Cotoneral A Extra	N C
Zambesi Brown 2 G	N C
Metachrome Blue Black 2 B X	N C
Fur Gray B	N C
Chrome Fast Blue F B	N C
Benzo Fast Blue 4 G L	C
Polyphenyl Blue G S	C
Fuchsine N	C
Indicyanine B	N C
Brilliant Acridine Orange A	N C
Fast Sulphon Green 2 G Conc.	N C
Xylene Light Yellow 2 G Conc.	C
Delphine Blue B	N C
Chrome Printing Red Y	N C
Acridine Orange D H E	N C
Chrome Azurine G	N C
Chromorhodine B R	N C
Hydron Brown G Paste	N C
Vat Violet B N Extra Paste	N C
Vat Green B B Powder	N C
Anthraquinone Violet	N C
Solid Blues Water Soluble Powder	N C
Ciba Violet B Paste	N C

Chemicals Imported in October

Benzyl Acetate	C
Benzyl Benzoate	C
Phenyl Acetic Aldehyde	C
Oleo Musk	N C
Sodium Salicylate Natural	C
Homatropine Hydrobromide	C
Salol	C
Amyl Salicylate	C
Methacetophenone	C
Bromstyrol	C
Epinine	C
Sodium Salicylate Natural	C
Beta Naphtol Compound	C
Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate	N C

NEW ZEALAND BUYS DYES IN EUROPE

New Zealand is dependent for her dyestuffs entirely on imports. According to Consul General E. N. Gunsaulus, Wellington, most of the dyestuffs come from the England, whose trade is pretty thoroughly protected by Australian tariff regulations. Textile mills are the chief dye consuming industry of the Dominion, the twelve mills having done £1,132,082 worth of business in the year ended March 31, 1923, the latest for which figures are available. There are only two paper mills in the Dominion, but their demand for dyestuffs is increasing.

German dye firms predominate in this field on account of the expert technical service they furnish. The leather industry is scattered among a number of small firms which show little tendency to expand. They use a number of dyestuffs, most of which are furnished at present by European producers. British dye agents in Australia do a large business in New Zealand. The total value of dyestuffs consumed in 1923 was $73,799.

Large quantities of fertilizer and chemicals used in the sugar industry are purchased annually for the mills in Netherlands East Indies. America furnishes only a small part. It is useless for American manufacturers to send booklets and catalogues to the mills as it is an unwritten law with the sugar trade that purchases in Java are made only from the agents of manufacturers who have established offices and carry stocks in the country. A list of the principal purchasing agents of the sugar mills may be obtained upon application to the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Despite Spain's large supply of pyrites, that country imports about 50% of her yearly supply of approximately 24,000 tons, about 6,000 tons are used for the manufacture of sulfuric acid and carbon disulphide, and 18,000 tons are used for fertilizing and grapevine protection. The United States supplied about 40% of the amount imported by Spain in 1921.

The December issue of "Dyestuffs", published by National Aniline and Chemical Co., contains articles on dyeing of raw stock cotton, washing of artificial silk, bleaching of cotton goods woven with artificial silk stripes, borders and headings, and an article on cheap shoe leather. The index to the 1924 issues has been issued in a separate pamphlet.

Mathieson Alkali Works has called a special meeting of stockholders for Jan. 21, to vote on a change in common stocks from $50 par value each to no par value. The company is also offering 23,543 shares of new common stock at $45 a share on a basis of one share of the new for each five shares of the old now held.

Sales of phosphate rock for 1924 exceeded those for any previous year except 1913 and 1920, surpassing sales for 1923 by 24 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value.

International Nickel Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 2 to holders of record Jan. 15.

New Jersey Zinc Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to trading the rights of Mathieson Alkali Works on a "when issued" basis.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Closing Prices for Week Ending Jan. 3

	Bid	Asked
*Air Reduction	90	90¾
*Allied Chem. & D.	84	84½
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.	117½	118
*Am. Ag. Ch.	14⅛	15
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	42	44
*Am. Chicle	39⅛	39⅞
*Am. Chicle, pf.	94	—
Am. Cyan.	91	95
*Am. Cyan., pf.	76	78
*Am. Druggist, S.	5⅛	5⅝
Am. Glue	47	50
Am. Glue, pf.	106	109
*Am. Linseed	28¼	28¾
*Am. Linseed, pf.	55	56⅞
*Am. Metal	52¾	53
*Am. Zinc	11¼	11⅝
*Am. Zinc, pf.	34¼	35¼
Archer-Dan.-Mid	27½	28
Archer-Dan.-Mid., pf.	80	94
*Atlas Powder	50	52
*Atlas Powd., pf.	92	94
By-Prod. Co.	46	49
By-Prod. Co., pf.	102	105
Canad. Ind. Al.	18½	19½
Canad. Salt	105	115
Casein Co.	62	66
Celluloid Co.	55	60
Celluloid Co., pf.	96	99
Certain-teed Prods.	43⅛	43⅝
Charcoal Iron	10	20
Ches. Mfg.	47	49
Ches. Mfg., pf.	112	115
Clark Co., Fred	2½	4
Cleve. Cliffs Iron	70	75
*Com'l Solv. A	120	122
Do. B	118	122
Rights	—	6⅜
*Corn Products	41⅛	41¾
*Corn Products, pf.	120½	121
*Davison Chem.	45½	46
Dow Chem. non par.	55	65
Dow Ch., pf.	98	102
Dow Drug Co.	140	—
Dow Drug Co., pf.	105	108
*Du Pont Deb.	94½	95
*Du Pont de Nem.	139	139¾
*Eastman Kodak	110½	111
*Eastman Kodak, pf.	110	—
*Freeport Tex.	11	11½
*Genl. Asphalt	62½	63
*Genl. Asphalt, pf.	98	100½
*Gold Dust	41½	42

	Bid	Asked
Grasselli	125	130
Grasselli, pf.	101	103
Hercules Powder	88	92
Hercules Powd., pf.	103	105
Heyden Chem.	2⅞	3
Hooker Electro	6	10
Hooker Electro, pf.	24	30
*Household Products	34⅞	35
*Int. Agricult.	¾	1⅛
*Int. Agricult., new	7¼	7½
*Int. Agricult., pf.	9¾	10¾
*Int. Nickel	27	27½
*Int. Nickel, pf.	94	95
*Int. Salt	72	77
*Mathieson Alk.	57	57½
*Mathieson Alk., pf.	94	100
MacAnd. & Forbes	148	153
Forbes, pf.	98	101
Merck & Co., pf.	57	60
Merrimac	84	86
Mulford Co.	30	33
*National Lead	160½	162
Niag A., pf.	80	85
N. J. Zinc	160	164
Parke, Davis & Co.	77	80
Penn Salt	81	83
*Peoples Gas, Chi	114½	115
Procter & Gamble	114	116
Procter & Gam., pf.	155	160
Royal Bkg. Pow.	145	150
Royal Bkg. Pow., pf.	98½	100
Shawinigan	130	132
Sherwin-Williams	30	32
Sherwin-Will., 1st pf.	100¼	—
*Sterling Prod.	63	63¼
Swan & Finch	20	24
*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	9⅛
*Tex. Gulf., Sul.	106½	107
Union Carbide	59¾	—
*Un. Drug	118½	119½
*Un Drug, 1st pf.	51⅞	52
*Un. Dyewood	21	28
*Un.Dyewood, pf.	52	84⅞
Un. Gas Imp.	57	59
Un. Gas Imp., pf.	86	87
U. S. Gypsum	127	132
*U. S. Indus. Al.	86⅛	86½
*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	102½	107
*Va. Car. Ch.	2	2½
*V. Vivaudou	8⅛	8½
Will & Baumer	12	14

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange
Unlisted Stocks Through Courtesy Pynchon & Co.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.866	$4.74
France (franc)	.193	.054
Italy (lira)	.193	.042
Belgium (franc)	.193	.049
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	.030
Denmark (krone)	.268	.176
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.404
Norway (krone)	.268	.151
Poland (zloty)	.193	.192
Spain (peseta)	.193	.139
Sweden (krone)	.268	.269
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.194
Argentina (peso)	.424	.401
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.115
Japan (yen)	.499	.385
India (rupee)	.485	.356
China (Silver dollar, Hongkong)	.789	.553
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.770
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.743

Among the shares sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller at the Vesey St. Auction Rooms, last week, were the following chemical stocks: 15 shares Thermo-Chemical Co., $2 the lot; 1,889 shares of Bobwhite Chemical Corp., Class "B" common, 68 shares Ansco Photoproducts, Inc., preferred, 6 shares Ansco Photoproducts, Inc., common, $600 the lot.

N. Y. Central R. R. Co. has filed judgment for $109.60 in New York county against American Tar Products Co.

The 42nd St. and Madison Ave. Co. has been merged with Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.

New Incorporations

In the Chemical, Drug, Oil Producing and Consuming Fields

Creosote Oil Corp., Buffalo, $60,000. R. E. Powers, J. P. Abbott. Attorney, F. A. Abbott, Buffalo.

House of Tre Jur New York, $20,000. Toilet preparattions. L. and A. Mosheim, E. Schwartz. Attorneys, Spiro, Abrams & Feistiner, New York.

Carbide and Carbon Realty Co., New York, 30,000 shares common stock, no par value. W. J. Knapp, G. W. Mead, B. O'Shea. Attorney, A. T. Cole, New York.

Nemours Corp., Wilmington, Del., $2,000,000. Securities. Raymond W. Ellis, Wilmington.

Joseph Wein & Sons, Co., Delaware, $1,000,000. Manufacture fabrics. Joseph Wein, Sydney A. Wein, M. E. Wein. Corporation Service Co.

Peerless Cosmetics, Philadelphia, $50,000. Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.

International Feldspar Corp., Oswegatchie, N. Y., 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,500 shares common stock no par value. W. Johnson, H. J. E. Kelly, O. W. Loomis. Attorney, G. Van Kennen, Ogdensburg.

Crescent Paint and Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., $200,000. A. J Halle, B. S. Brady.

Lisle-Lac Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo. Manufacture paints and enamels. J. C. Lisle, N. J. Harvey.

American Vinegar Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., $100 000. C. H. Russell, J. S. Rose and others.

Daverin Paper Mills, Ltd., East Camden, Ont., $350,000. Manufacture paper, paper products, etc. E. F. Daverin, D. Daverin, L. F. Houpt and others.

L. & G. Lengyel, New York, $15,000. Perfumes. L. and G. Lengyel, A. G. Bechtold. Attorney, H. E. Heistad, New York.

Deauville Products Corp., New York, $10 000. Cosmetics. F. S. Brown, A. Torres, F. M. Merrifield. Attorney, J. A. Nolan, New York.

Cassileth, Schwartz & Cassileth, New York, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $1,000 each; 300 common, no par. Fur dyeing. J. and M. Cassileth, L. Schwartz. Attorney, J. J. Dreyer, New York.

H. Baron & Co., New York $250,000. Flavoring Extracts. H. and L. Baron, I. S. Brightman. Attorney, Albany Service, New York.

Smartset Bonbonniere, New York, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 common, no par; active capital, $150,000. Confectionery. J. A and J. B. Slemo, R. McDevitt. Attorney, A. B. Samuels, New York.

Card Laboratories, Oyster Bay, N. Y. $50,000. Dental and medicinal preparations. W. C. Geiger, M. I. Robins, J. F. Donohue. Attorneys, McCoun & McCoun, Oyster Bay.

John A. Mitchell, New York, $25,000. Grape juice. J. A. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Holt, R. T. Blow. Attorney, J. M. Roeder, New York.

Seplosal Co., Rochester, N. Y., $150,000. Chemical compounds C. F. and C. B. Neafie J. L. Husk. Attorney, C. S. Gordon, Rochester.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. reports for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 consolidated earnings after interest of $4,958,747. From these earnings there have been deducted reserves of $1,944,424 for depreciation, depletion and amortization, leaving estimated net profit of $3,014,323, against $2,178,000 in same period of 1923.

Failures of business houses recorded during 1924 in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York are fewer in number than any year since 1920, being only 2,081.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½c. a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 8.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. has declared the regular quarterly $1 a share common dividend, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

McKesson & Robbins have filed judgment against Wm. J. Richman of Service Drug Store for $144.85.

Richard Hudnut, Inc. has filed judgment against Wm. J. Richman of Service Drug Store for $111.25.

Drug & Fine Chemical SECTION

How Is the Extract Business?

Experience of Flavoring Material Manufacturers With Alchohol, Prohibition, and High Priced Vanilla

HOW is the flavoring extract business to-day? How is prohibition affecting your business? Are you having trouble getting alcohol? Are you using other solvents such as glycerin with success? What effect is the high price of vanilla beans having on your sale of true extract? Do you find the demand for substitutes increasing? Are consumers using any more lemon, orange, and other extracts in place of true vanilla? How much have you been compelled to raise prices for true extract this year?

This series of questions was presented to a number of flavoring extract manufacturers by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS *to find out primarily* (1) *if this trade has been handicapped by insufficient non-beverage alcohol, and* (2) *if the high price of vanilla beans is liable to make any change in the character of the business. The diversity of opinion is somewhat puzzling.*

Morrow & Co.—The extract business is terrible. With vanilla beans selling as they are a man in the extract business has no chance. We have seen quite a falling off in the sales of true vanilla extract and we are making quite a bit of substitute which we find, is selling better as the other falls off. There is absolutely no relief in sight. The next crop of beans won't be in for another year and we can't buy the present crop at its price. The fact that people in America are not buying won't bring the price down because European countries are buying them up as fast as they are offered. So the bean isn't likely to come down until the next crop is ready.

We have never experienced any difficulty in obtaining what alcohol we need nor have we ever used any other material to cut our flavoring, either true or substitute. Most of the ice cream manufacturers are still sticking to the true vanilla, but we don't see how they can continue to do so. The only answer that we can see to the problem is to abandon the use of true vanilla entirely and go completely over to the use of substitutes. At present, its marketing is not satisfactory as anything that will give the flavor will pass, but if a substitute can be standardized its use will be fully as satisfactory as the real thing. Aside from the vanilla situation, the extract business is very good.

Hetfield Extract & Manufacturing Co.—The extract business is in fine condition today. Ever since the national prohibition law went into effect, our business has been booming. This is due, not to the drinking of the extracts themselves, although this is done to some extent, but to the increased use of soft drinks and the consequent increased demand for the flavoring material that is used in them.

The high price of the vanilla bean has, of course, raised the price of vanilla extract accordingly, but that, seemingly, has had very little effect on the market. Vanilla is a standard commodity and people will continue to buy it. Of course, the advance in price has increased the demand for vanilla substitutes, but the vanilla business itself is still good. It has not suffered to the profit of any other flavor altho the demand for lemon has increased enormously.

We have not experienced any difficulty in obtaining all the alcohol we need. We were an old established firm at the time that the restrictions on the sale of alcohol went into effect and all that was necessary for us to do was to furnish the required three letters from reputable people when we applied for our permit. Some of the new firms that sprang up at that time were pretty thoroughly scrutinized before permits were granted them, but we had no trouble whatsoever in getting ours. We never have tried any extracting agent other than alcohol in our flavors. We do use glycerin in some of the substitutes and find it very satisfactory for them.

Essential Materials Co.—We believe there is a tendency to try to substitute other flavors for vanilla. Peppermint and menthol are at present just as bad as vanilla and so there is no advantage in swinging to them. Many houses are experimenting with orange mixed with some other ingredient to produce a new flavor. Various houses have their pet mixtures, but so far most of this development is in the experimental stage. We have stopped buying vanilla beans entirely and are now selling only the substitutes. The growers have forced us to this, just as the European manufacturers of chemicals have forced us to manufacture our own chemicals, especially the benzoates. The ice cream manufacturers are swinging to the use of substitutes almost entirely.

For our flavoring materials we use glycerin and glyco esters as the solvent almost entirely. We have a steady and constant supply of alcohol to meet what needs we have in that direction. The extract business has been very quiet, but there has been a general upward trend since election. We feel justified in saying that the extract business is in good condition.

Baker Extract Co.—We sell pure extracts only and we see no falling off in the demand for true vanilla extract. Of course, there has been some complaint at the price that people have to pay, but they pay it just the same. We are attempting to educate people to the use of other flavors such as lemon, but so far we can see no tendency to make such a swing. People seem to have a preconceived idea that vanilla is the flavor they want and so stick to it. So far as we can see, there is no relief in sight in the vanilla situation until 1926. The extract business has been good in 1924.

Hungerford Smith Co.—We are engaged mostly in the manufacture of juices and syrups for soda fountain use and flavoring extracts are such a small item in our business that if they fell off thirty or forty per cent we would hardly know the difference. However we have seen, so far, very little if any falling off in that end of our trade. Of course the high price of the vanilla bean has hurt everybody but we can't see that it has produced any appreciable effect on the sale of the true product for flavoring.

C. H. Lewis & Co., Inc.—It wouldn't make any difference to us if the price of vanilla beans was $4,000 a pound and the extract was $4,500 a gallon. We would still sell as much as we are selling now. However, extracts are a very small part of our business and we don't sell much of them anyway. But, we can get and sell all the vanilla you want at considerably under the cost of production. Some people are redistilling the true extract for the alcohol, selling the alcohol and making flavoring material with the vanilla, and are getting away with it. There is no way of catching them. Legitimate business in material containing alcohol doesn't pay today. There are too many ways of making it pay better when worked illegitimately.

We have a great deal of trouble getting alcohol. There is such a lot of red tape to go through and then you never get the alcohol.

Consumers Flavoring Extract Co.—We do not handle any vanilla substitutes and we find that we are not losing any customers by hanging on to the true vanilla. To be sure, they grumble a bit about the price which they have to pay, but they take it just the same. Vanilla is a stable product and people will not take other flavors in its place. While business has been dull, it has been picking up during the past few weeks.

Star Extract Works.—There is no indication of any relief in the price of the vanilla bean. So far as we can see the price is going to continue high. Of course this has meant a rise in the price of the extract of from 50 to 80 per cent, but so far this has had little effect on our business. Most of our 1924 business was contracted and so we have had no drop in our business. Very likely there will be some slight falling off in the demand for true vanilla in 1925.

Most of our customers are the large manufacturers of ice cream and candy. The general tendency, among them seems to be to continue to use the true vanilla rather than the substitute. We do sell this trade some vanillin compound and we also sell some coumarin to bakers, but the tendency among the big ice cream and candy men is to use the true vanilla. They can afford to, as they have a high class trade and can get the price for their goods.

For the vanilla extract, we use the required 40 per cent alcohol, but for blending we use glycerin, syrups or sugar in addition. In the materials used for substitutes we sometimes use other material to cut the flavor, but wherever we use any of the true bean we use the alcohol, and we use it for most of our substitutes too. We find that alcohol is usually better for cutting the flavor and use the glycerin only for blending purposes. We have a steady supply of alcohol and have never had any difficulty in getting it.

In our particular branch of the extract business trade has not been so good as we should like it to be. That is probably due to the weather conditions as people have not been going to resorts and other places where they buy ice cream and candy as much as they would if the weather had been otherwise.

Sterling Extract Co.—We find that the ice cream people are swinging largely away from the pure vanilla. Probably 60 per cent of them are using either vanillin entirely or else a flavoring using mostly vanillin with a portion of true vanilla in it to make the flavor more nearly like the real thing. We are somewhat afraid that when the time comes that we can get the vanilla bean again people will have been educated away from its use and will continue to use the substitutes. So far as we can see, there has been no tendency to swing to other flavors, but the loss in volume of vanilla sold is made up by the gain in volume of the substitutes.

We have never tried anything but alcohol in our flavoring substances and have always been able to get sufficient for our needs. There has been some fall in the sale of lemon since the government requirements for its formula have removed it from the field of possible liquor substitutes, but the extract business as a whole has been pretty good.

Wm. Betsch.—We are working like fools and at the end of the month there is no more to show for it than there used to be. I am not saying that the business is poor. It is better than it used to be, but not sufficiently good to pay for the way we are working.

We no longer sell any true vanilla extract as we find the price of beans prohibitive. We are selling a great deal more of the substitutes since the price of the beans went up, however. The one thing necessary in our industry is to take larger profits than we have been doing on the smaller lots. People are shopping around a great deal more than they used to and are buying in much smaller lots. That means that we have a greater expense in the packing and shipping than we used to have for the same volume of business. People cannot expect us to sell them eight pints for the same price that we would sell them one gallon. In short, competition has removed much profit from the business.

Conron & Co.—We cater almost entirely to the bottling trade and we find that business has fallen off nearly forty per cent since prohibition went into effect. Most of the bottled soft drinks used to be sold at bars where there was as much demand for them as for the alcoholic beverages. They were used as chasers and also mixed with the liquor. Then too, the large cabarets and other places of evening entertainment that carried hard drinks, in reality did much more business in soft drinks. But now, that they can no longer sell intoxicating drinks, the attraction for all drinking in such places has fallen to nothing and there is no longer the demand for soft bottled drinks there used to be.

Another thing that affects us is the putting up of ready made syrups for the fountains who used to buy extracts and the other ingredients for making their own syrups. They no longer find this profitable. People in the extract business who are making bootleggers supplies and material that can be readily used by the bootlegger, are making the most money. Under the present government regulations, however, all true extracts are so made that if they are taken in sufficient quantities to get any "kick" they prove nauseating. All in all, business for legitimate houses has not been what it should have been in 1924.

MABEY ON CHEMICAL FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 24)

the classification covering more than seventy commodities. Hence the establishment of class rates upon a mileage basis had the prompt effect of advancing Commodity Rates to the same relative basis, and this will invariably follow.

Under Proposed Increases in New England (49 I.C.C. 421; April 1, 1918), the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted the New England lines to establish a new and higher rate structure, based upon mileage exclusively. The Commission made C. F. A. Scale, was used, not the one described above, but a higher-level scale which had been prescribed for use in Michigan; it was made higher than in other C. F. A. territory, because of less favorable traffic conditions prevalent in Michigan. These less favorable conditions in Michigan were held comparable in every way with those on the main lines of the New England railroads. For the branch lines a scale 10% higher was prescribed.

Differing Rate Levels

Thus we have the Central Territory on the West, with a relatively speaking, low-level rate structure, reflecting conditions in 1917, and in the New England Territory on the East, a relatively higher rate structure than that of Central territory, reflecting 1918 conditions, and devised to help out the financially embarrassed New England lines, whose operating problems are entirely different from either the Central or Trunk Line carriers. In order to keep their rates down to this level even, their Western connections have been forced to give these New England lines an increased division allowance out of the through rates.

So, between these two differently rated territories, lies the Trunk Line Association Territory, with what is essentially a "grouped" rate structure. It's intraterritorial rate structure was based on mileage originally; but mileage was only one of the factors; many other conditions brought about the prevalent structure. The result is a rate structure which differs in different parts of the Territory. These differences reflected differing traffic conditions and differing commercial conditions. It is a structure which has successfully stood the test of nearly a century. It may aptly be called a group system, with mileage and competition conditions considered.

There remains to outline the basis for existing interterritorial rates between these sections of Official Classification Territory. Both to and from New England Freight Association and Trunk Line Association Territories, on the one hand, and the Central Freight Association on the other, rates, both class and commodity, have been made upon a group to group basis. But the key to the structure has been the New York-Chicago rate; the groups have been affected throughout by their general relationship to the New York-Chicago mileage and rates. Between New England and the Trunk Line Territories, rates have been generally upon a modified group basis, with mileage considered as one factor. The prevailing rates to and from the Central Territory has also been a not unimportant check upon the level of these rates.

Within the Trunk Line Territory existed violations of the long and short haul clause of the Transportation Act, the Fourth Section, which we have referred to before. That is, in some instances, the circuitous route of some lines, caused them, in meeting competitive rates of shorter lines, to maintain higher but normal rates, at points intermediate on their own line, than the rate to the more distant competitive point. This is not lawful, unless specifically authorized by the Commission, or unless covered by an application to the Commission for relief. Such applications were duly filed by the carriers.

An important sequence of events has occurred. Early in 1920, after two years of statistical work, and before the general increases of that year were applied for, a committee of the carriers recommended a uniform mileage system of rates, for application throughout Trunk Line Territory, but not interterritorially. This proposal never reached the public.

Of the greatest significance is a note therein that "One of the important reasons for adopting a class rate scale in Trunk Line territory is that it would permit the rates on many commodities to be uniformly adjusted upon percentages of class rates, which would be of benefit to the shippers, as well as the carriers. This plan is in effect on seventy-five commodities in Central Freight Association territory, such as Acid, Chemicals, Petroleum, etc., and is an admirable substitute for specific commodity rates."

On September 23, 1922, the Trunk Line Association distributed to the public, tentative scales of Class Rates which differed but little from the 1920 proposal, excepting that four varying scales were suggested, three higher than the other; these three to apply only in sections of Northern New York State. The public was invited to express its views thereon, and at an open meeting beginning October 23, 1922, it was made clear that shipping interests opposed any such mileage basis of rates, as that proposed by the carriers unless (1) the level of the scale at least did not exceed that of the prevalent Central Freight Association Scale (2) recognized and long-existing group relationships between communities and relationships between industries manufacturing highly competitive commodities was retained. It further was shown conclusively that the apparent assumption of the carriers that the first four classes applied largely against less than carload shipments was incorrect; and that a large and varied carload tonnage would be subjected to very materially increased charges, were the present measure of those class rates, subjected to sharp advances by the proposed arbitrary application of the C. F. A. percentage relationship of classes "formula" to an increased first class rate. After these public meetings, nothing further was heard from the proposals of the carriers. It was commonly understood that the situation would be dormant until the Commission took the initiative.

Early in 1924, the Commission took up for disposition the long-standing applications of the Trunk Line Carriers for relief under the Fourth Section of the Act (the long and short haul clause). The carriers made no attempt to defend the departures, but stated that they planned to readjust their rates. Thereupon the Commission denied their standing applications, effective at a later date.

Instituted Rate Investigation

The carriers and representatives of shippers from various parts of Trunk Line Territory, then joined in a petition to the Commission, that that body institute an investigation into the whole situation, which the Commission did in its Docket No. 15879, by order of May 13th, 1924. The investigation so ordered, concerned all interstate class rates, both all rail and rail-and-water, in Official Classification Territory, which means the entire country East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio-Potomac Rivers.

The Commission further indicated that the carriers were expected to give full publicity to their plans promptly "in order that shippers may be fully advised, in advance of the hearings, as to the carriers' proposals."

The position of the Commission was concisely and informally outlined in a letter from Commissioner Eastman to Mr. Alba B. Johnson, President Railway Busi-

ness Association, which was published in the Traffic World, of December 13th, 1924, and is quoted below:

"My dear Mr. Johnson:
I thank you for your letter of November 5th and for sending me a copy of your letter of October 28 to a member of your association in regard to our Eastern Class Rate Investigation. The spirit and purpose of this letter I very heartily approve, but it contains certain inaccuracies in statement of facts to which I think that I ought to direct your attention.

Your letter states that the pending Eastern Class Rate Investigation came about directly as a result of a joint petition to the Commission by shippers and carriers, but in the first instance "originated with the Commission, which declared it would grant no more orders of relief under the long-and-short-haul clause until an adjustment of class rates had been effected." The Commission has made no such declaration. The facts are that rates in official classification territory contain many departures from the long-and-short-haul clause of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act, the majority of which have existed since 1911 and many of the remainder since 1920. They should have been corrected long ago, but pressure of other matters requiring the attention of the carriers and the Commission alike, has made it impracticable to give them earlier consideration. Some months ago the Commission took up for disposition the remaining fourth section applications of carriers in Official Classification Territory in so far as they covered class rates. At a public hearing held in the usual manner, the carriers indicated that they had no defense to offer for the fourth section departures existing in the present rates, as they did not desire to continue those rates, but expected to readjust them and apply later for such relief as might be required to make the readjustment effective. The Commission thereupon denied all outstanding fourth section relief with respect to class rates in that territory, making the date of its order effective, sufficiently in the future to afford time to make the necessary readjustment in an orderly manner and without unnecessary disturbance to business.

The problem was then presented as to the most satisfactory procedure to accomplish the desired end. After conferences among themselves, carriers and shippers joined in a petition that the Commission institute an investigation into the situation, the carriers to bring forward proposals as to the manner in which the readjustment should be accomplished prior to the hearings. The Commission acted favorably upon this petition and instituted the pending investigation, Docket No. 15879.

Your letter also states that the readjustment 'is required by the Commission in pursuance of its legal duty, as it conceives this, to abate what the Commission regards as discrimination—(1) the class rates being lower in New England and in central freight association territory than in the trunk line territory between them; (2) the four upper classes bearing what the Commission deems too small a proportion of the cost of transportation and the two lower classes too large; and (3) there being necessary adjustment at trunk line Western termini to bring the whole regional rate structure into harmony * * *.'

These are not accurate statements of the Commission's position. As noted above, it has required by fourth section order that the existing departures from the provisions of the fourth section of the act be corrected. Further than this it has made no announcement of its views with respect to any particular feature of the situation. It has not expressed any opinion that the class rates are lower in New England and in central freight association than in trunk line territory; it has not said that the four upper classes bear too small a proportion of the cost of transportation and the lower classes too large; nor has it said that there should be readjustments at trunk line Western termini. All that it has done is to call to the attention of the carriers and shippers the fact that the existing rates are not only at variance with the fourth section of the act in many particulars, but are inconsistently related as between the respective classes in many instances, and that many of the rates have been made the subject of informal complaints to the Commission from time to time. The only suggestions which have been made to the carriers are that in readjusting the rates to correct the fourth section departures they also attempt to bring about uniform percentages of the classes in line with a policy which the Commission has followed in many cases in various parts of the country, and that they have in mind such other inconsistencies as exist in the rate structure and attempt to bring about a harmonious adjustment reasonable and fair to all. It is true that in formal cases involving rates in central territory and in New England decided some years ago, the Commission adopted certain percentages of the lower classes to first class based upon the information then available, which percentages result in throwing a somewhat greater burden upon high class traffic and a somewhat less burden upon the two lower classes than has existed with respect to traffic within trunk line territory or with respect to traffic between central territory on the one hand, and trunk line and New England territories on the other. But the Commission has not in any manner prejudged the present case or indicated to the carriers that they should necessarily use the percentages adopted in these former cases if the facts today warrant different treatment.

In other particulars it appears to me that your letter is a fair and able presentation of the situation. I am sure that I voice the sentiments of my colleagues when I say that I appreciate your calling attention to the fact that the proper time and place to try a rate case is in the hearing room. As you say, what is needed is a careful assembly of the pertinent facts, followed by painstaking analysis of such facts and an impartial and judicial decision based thereon. This, you may rest assured, will be the policy which the Commission will pursue to the best of its ability.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Commissioner."

In the meantime, the carriers had made public the bases they proposed to submit to the Commission, for its approval, and which they intended to use in a comprehensive readjustment of all the class rates involved in the investigation. They proposed no changes within Central territory, nor within New England territory. Apparently the proposals differ but little, if any, excepting that they are more comprehensive, from those put forth by the carriers in 1922, and opposed by all. Their scope is best indicated by listing their proposals by sections, as distributed by the carriers: Proposal of carriers in Eastern Trunk Line Territory for readjustment of intraterritorial class rates under which the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act may, with appropriate relief be complied with. (Issued August 15, 1924.) Proposal of the carriers for a readjustment of class rates between Central Freight Association Territory and Trunk Line and New England Freight Associations Territories. (Issued October 15, 1924.) Proposal of carriers for the readjustment of interterritorial class rates between New England Freight Association Territory and Trunk Line Association Territory. (Issued November 19, 1924.) Appendix to proposal of carriers in Trunk Line Association and New England Freight Association for the readjustment of interterritorial class rates between Trunk Line and New England territories. Proposal of Maine Central Railroad Company.

Scope of Investigation

On November 28, 1924, the Interstate Commerce Commission, by Commissioner Eastman, issued the following notice. This is quoted in full, being of the utmost importance. It will be noted that the first hearing will be held in Washington, on February 4, 1925, before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

EASTERN CLASS RATE INVESTIGATION

By order entered May 13, 1924, the Commission, upon petition of carriers operating in official territory and of many interested shippers, instituted an investigation into the interstate class rates all-rail and or partly by rail and partly by water between points in official territory, including the charges resulting therefrom (but not including classification ratings or rules, exceptions to the classification, or minimum carload weights), with a view to determining whether the said rates and charges are unreasonable or otherwise in contravention of the interstate commerce act, and to making such findings and orders as may be necessary in the premises. By Fourth Section Order No. 8914 of May 20, 1924, 89 I.C.C. 470, relief from the fourth section with respect to said class rates has been denied, following a hearing at which the carriers failed to justify the existing departures and stated that they expected to propose revised rates in conformity with the fourth section, subject to such relief as present facts may warrant. By a notice issued with the order of investigation, the carriers in official territory were requested to publish and distribute their plans for the revision of their class rates as soon as possible, in order that all interested parties might be advised thereof in advance of the hearings.

Pursuant to this request the carriers have published their proposals for the readjustment of class rates: (a) within eastern trunk line territory; (b) between eastern trunk line and New England territories and central territory; (c) within central territory; (d) between central territory east of the Indiana-Illinois line and Mississippi River and Illinois points; (e) within New England; and (f) between New England and eastern trunk line territory.

The first hearing in this investigation will be held at Washington, D. C., beginning February 4, 1925. At this hearing the respondent carriers will be expected to submit consecutively such proposals and evidence as they may wish to offer with respect to all the rates under investigation. For the convenience of all concerned, they are requested to announce as soon as possible the order in which the various topics or rate adjustments will be presented and the dates on which it is expected that the evidence under each head will be submitted.

Following the presentation of carriers' evidence and cross-examination, an adjournment will be taken for a brief period to afford added time for study of the carriers' proposals. The

time and place of further hearings for the introduction of shippers' evidence and carriers' rebuttal evidence will be announced later. At these hearings, further opportunity for cross-examination of carriers' witnesses will be afforded if that appears necessary.

It will not be the primary purpose of the inquiry either to add to or subtract from the aggregate revenues of the carriers, but rather to adopt a class-rate structure which will be as simple as it can be made, with due regard for the public interest, and free from undue prejudice, and which will serve the purposes that class rates ought to serve. This does not mean, necessarily, that proposed rates will be rejected upon the ground that they increase or decrease aggregate revenues. Before the proceeding is closed it will be the purpose of the Commission to determine revenue effect as nearly as may be, by some form of traffic test. In appraising revenue effect, the intrastate rates will be taken into consideration, and evidence in regard to such rates will be freely admitted at the hearings, although they are not directly in issue. It is hoped to have the cooperation of the State commission in the inquiry.

The order instituting the investigation, since it contains no reference to "foreign commerce", will be construed as excluding consideration of import and export class rates. Some of the questions which should be considered in this investigation are as follows:

(1) Do conditions warrant a single level of class rates throughout official territory? If not, what exceptions, territorial or by classes of carriers, should be made, and by what differences in traffic, transportation or commercial conditions are such exceptions justified?

(2) Should all class rates throughout official territory be on a distance-scale basis? If not, should the rates for hauls within each of the three divisions of that territory and for the shorter inter-division hauls be on a distance basis, with the inter-division rates for longer distances on a specific or group basis; and if so, should the specific or group rates be based upon a distance scale using average distances to and from the groups, or how should they be determined? At this point attention is called to the fact that the carriers' proposals covering inter-division rates between eastern trunk line and New England territories and central territory, provide for the preservation of substantially the present port and percentage group adjustments. If this plan be followed, what if any changes in the existing group boundaries should be made?

(3) If distance-scale rates are adopted in whole or in part, on what plan should the distances used in determining such rates be computed; by what considerations should the Commission be guided in fixing the rates for the initial distance; and what should be the rate of progression, and why? This involves the proper relationship between rates for the longer and rates for the shorter hauls.

(4) How many classes should there be and what should be the percentage relationships of the lower classes to first class, and why? In the rates proposed by the carriers, the same number of classes that now exist in official territory have been used and the relationship between the classes is that followed in **C.F.A. Class Scale Case,** 45 I.C.C. 254, and **Proposed Increases in New England,** 49 I.C.C. 421. It should be understood, however, that the Commission is not committed to any particular number of classes or to any particular percentage relationship of classes and that evidence should be presented to indicate the adjustment best fitted to meet the present and future needs of commerce. While the classification is not in issue, additional classes could be provided with an appropriate renumbering of existing classes, such additional classes to be utilized in connection with subsequent changes in classification, subject of course to review by the Commission. It is possible that such additional classes might afford a convenient substitute for certain commodity scales and classification exceptions of broad application.

(5) A desirable result of the investigation would be the lessening of complaints of discrimination and prejudice as between competing points or traffic, not only within official territory, but as between that territory and adjacent territories. Should rates within official territory be constructed in such manner as to harmonize as nearly as possible with rates in adjacent portions of southern and western territories and between offficial territory and such other territories? The number of classes, percentage relationship of classes, rate of progression and the general level of the rates all appear to be of interest in this connection. The question may also arise whether proportional rates lower than the locals should be established to and from certain territorial gateways. Attention is directed to allegations made public by certain shippers that the carriers' respective proposals are not consistent one with another. At the first hearings, carriers should either defend their present proposals in this respect, or substitute other proposals which they are prepared to defend.

(6) Where adjustments of present rates appear to be indefensible from the point of view of transportation conditions, to what extent may the Commission properly be influenced in its action by the fact that the adjustment is one of long standing and that a change would cause disturbance in business conditions?

(7) Fourth section departures. If relief is desired from section 4 in connection with any rates that may be proposed by carriers or others, irrespective of whether relief has been granted or denied as to existing rates, the situations in which such relief is desired and the justification therefor should be presented. Information required by the Commission in passing upon applications for relief from section 4 is set forth in Fourth Section Order No. 8900. In this connection attention is called to the limitations in that section with respect to relief, particularly to the following: "But in exercising the authority conferred upon it in this proviso the Commission shall not permit the establishment of any charge to or from the more distant point that is not reasonably compensatory for the service performed."

To meet this requirement and to prevent wasteful transportation which may result from the routing of traffic over unduly circuitous routes, it may be necessary for the Commission to impose restrictions. For this purpose two forms of limitation have been suggested, as follows:

(1) That the relief shall not apply to circuitous routes that are more than a certain per cent longer than the short line between competitive points, the percentage varying according to the length of haul involved; for example, 125 per cent longer when the short-line distance does not exceed 25 miles; 100 per cent where the distance by the short line is 26 to 50 miles; and 80 per cent where the short-line distance is from 50 to 100 miles, etc., or

(2) That the relief shall not apply when the rate which is to be established by the circuitous line to meet short-line competition is less than a certain per cent of the rate under the distance scale, where one is prescribed, for the mileage of the circuitous line; for example, if the rate under the scale for the distance over the circuitous route is 30 cents, the relief would not apply if the rate proposed to meet short-line competition is less than 80 per cent of such normal rate of 30 cents.

Consideration should be given at the hearings to these suggestions, and to other plans of limitation that may be offered as substitutes therefor.

Testimony with respect to particular routes or situations will not be expected at the first hearings, except to illustrate and make clear the character of relief desired, and with this exception will perhaps not be needed at all.

(8) Rail and water rates. Should rates of this character be constructed on the basis of a differential relationship with the corresponding all-rail rates or on the basis of a distance scale using constructive mileage for the water haul? If the former, what should be the measure of the differentials to be used and how determined? If the latter, what constructive mileages should be used, and why?

Particular attention is called to the fourth section, in connection with these rates, and to the necessity that the carriers either propose rates in conformity with that section or justify such relief as may be sought. It may be that a mere desire to maintain existing relationships to all-rail rates will not be deemed sufficient justification for departures from the fourth section.

The above suggestions are offered as indicative of some of the important lines of information which, in the opinion of the Commission, should be developed by the investigation, but are not intended to exclude evidence upon any other points.

Since the record promises to be lengthy, every effort should be made by the representatives both of the carriers and of the shippers to condense their evidence into the smallest possible compass. Explanations of exhibits which duplicate at length what is shown on the face of the exhibit should be avoided. Discussion of past decisions of the Commission should ordinarily be reserved for brief and argument. Evidence which is merely cumulative should be avoided, cross-examination should be directed to the development of the facts and not allowed to degenerate into argument. Copies of exhibits should be available for all parties of record, and this will necessitate a generous supply. It has been suggested that the investigation will be facilitated and expedited by a daily transcript of the testimony, prepared and distributed at the place of hearing. All who desire such a daily transcript are requested to so state to the Commission as soon as possible, in order that it may be determined whether there is sufficient demand to warrant such procedure.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Commissioner.

(To be continued next week)

NEW PLANT TO MAKE BUTYL ALCOHOL

Butyl Corporation, incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of $2,000,000, will establish a plant at Peoria, Ill., in the heart of the corn country. The new company has signed a lease-purchase contract with American Milling Co., Peoria, for the acquisition of the Corning distillery plant with its ten-acre tract of land and fourteen deep wells which will furnish the water supply for the plant. It is estimated that the plant will turn out 2,000,000 pounds of butyl alcohol a month. The incorporators are Dr. Henry V. Walker, president; A. G. Heidrich, secretary; D. H. Berthard, G. J. Jobst, H. G. Atwood, and F. T. Miller, general counsel.

William Wrigley, Jr., Co. has just closed the largest year of their business with net earnings between $8,500,000 and $9,000,000 for the year. It is anticipated that an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to three regular monthly payments will be declared after the stockholders meeting early in February.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations for Fine Chemicals, pages 38-63

CODLIVER OIL SCARCE AND FIRM ON SPOT

Arrivals Pass Directly Into Consumption—Bromides Quiet—Amidopyrine Firm—Imported Tartaric Acid Steady—Bay Rum Easy—Potash Permanganate Firm—Fusel Oil Quiet—Mercury Higher—Menthol Steady—Alcohol and Formaldehyde Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Mercury, $2.00 flask   Zinc Stearate, U.S.P., ½c lb.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetanilid	**$.36**	**$.36**	**$.36**	**$.32**	**$2.00**	**$.20**
Acid Citric. Import	.46	.46	.46	.47	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid	**3.50**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**4.00**	**18.00**	**3.65**
Calomel, American	**1.22**	**1.22**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**3.43**	**.90**
Camphor, Jap., ref.	.66½	.67	.67	.84	3.55	.41
Iodine, Resublimed	4.65	4.65	4.75	4.55	5.00	3.75
Menthol	12.75	12.75	13.75	12.00	13.50	3.00
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	**.48**	**.48**	**.48**	**.26**	**4.30**	**.80**
Quinine Sulfate, Imp	**.50**	**.50**	**.50**	**.50**	**.90**	**.25**
Sodium Salicylate	**.40**	**.40**	**.40**	**.40**	**4.25**	**.27**
Strychnine Sulfate	**.49½**	**.49½**	**.49½**	**.68**	**2.05**	**.50**
Average	**2.31**	**2.31**	**2.42**	**2.30**	**5.92**	**1.56**

The first week of the new year has brought few buying orders in the market, but with stocks in first hands somewhat reduced, sellers are looking for activity before the end of the month. Some of the former features such as bromides have given way to mercury and potash permanganate. A gradual firming up of fine chemicals is generally looked for as the Winter months pass. The demand for denaturing materials appears to be satisfied, but holders are firm in the belief that broader activity will come in the near future. Although the sale of bromides in New York and New Jersey for the manufacture of lead tetra ethyl has passed, other states are still using bromides for this purpose, but in small quantities only. Alcohol manufacturers are having difficulty in keeping pace with orders in spite of the schedule put into effect last July, which attempted to spread activity over a number of months by offering material at a reduction, and thereby relieving the congestion in October-November.

Acetanilid—Firm and steady at 36c@38c lb. spot by makers, and 35c@36c lb. from resale quarters.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—In more active demand at 75c @85c lb. spot from manufacturers, and 72½c@75c lb. from resellers.

Acid, Citric—Imported firm at 46c@47c lb. spot as to quantity with prompt shipment named at 30c lb. c.i.f. New York. High prices for forward deliveries have kept buying by importers down to a minimum. Domestic, 46c@47c lb.

Acid, Salicylic—In small demand at 35c lb. spot by makers, and 33c@34c lb. from resale quarters.

Acid, Tartaric—Imported firm and fairly active at 27c @27½c lb. spot with prompt shipment named at 21c lb. c.i.f. New York. Little forward buying noted. Europe reported consuming large quantities. Domestic, 29c lb.

Alcohol—Makers report a firm and active market at 57½c@59½c gal. spot in drums for No. 1 specially denatured, and 55½c@57½c gal. for No. 6 completely denatured material. Higher prices are possible due to advancing costs of raw materials, according to one seller.

Amidopyrine—Active and firm at $4.75@$4.85 lb. spot for imported, and $4.60@$4.75 lb. for domestic material. Reports are heard that stocks of imported goods are low.

Amyl Acetate—Steady at $3.25@$3.50 gal. spot for technical, and $3.90@$4.20 gal. for refined. Last week imports at New York were 15 drums.

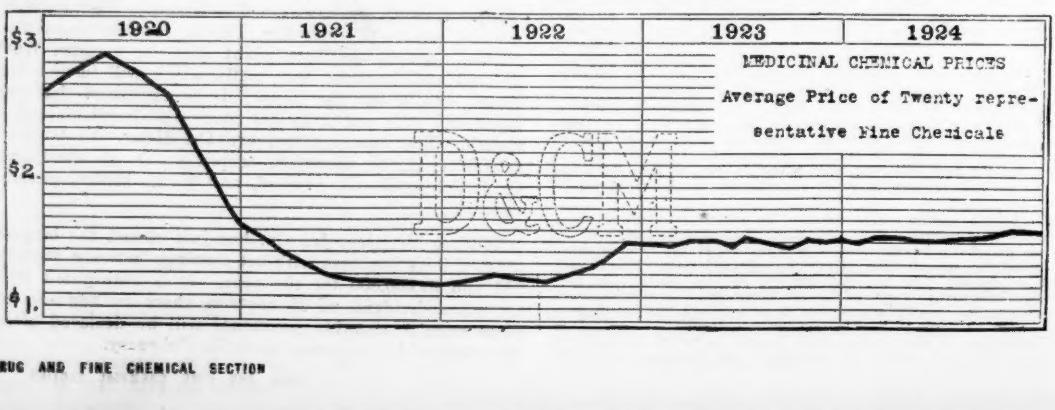
Bay Rum—Market easy at 95c@$1.05 gal. spot for St. Thomas and 90c@$1.00 al. for Porto Rican material. Domestic named at 80c@90c gal.

Bromides—Imported quiet, though firm at 50c@53c lb. spot for ammonium; 42c@44c lb. for potassium; and 43c@45c lb. for sodium. Imports last week at New York were 125 cases sodium and 25 cases potassium. Domestic also firm at 54c lb. for ammonium; and 48c lb. for either potassium or sodium material.

Caffeine—Alkaloid firm and active at $3.50@$3.75 lb. spot by makers, and $3.50@$3.60 lb. from resale quarters.

Camphor—Japanese slabs easy at 66½c@67½c lb. spot. Imports last week at New York from Hamburg were 287 cases. Domestic, 80c lb. in bulk.

Codliver Oil—Although arrivals have been heavy during the past two weeks, spot supplies are tending scarce and shipment is firmly held at $28.00 bbl. c.i.f. New York. Spot goods quoted at $28.50@$30.00 bbl. as to brand and seller. Importers are expecting a larger con-



sumption next year owing to the success this past year in using codliver oil in animal feeding.

Cream Tartar—Imported steady at 20½c@21c lb. spot, and domestic at 21¼c@21½c lb.

Formaldehyde—Firm and active at 9@9¼c lb. works in c.l. Carboys, 10½c lb.

Fusel Oil—Easy at $2.80@$3.00 gal. spot, although holders are not inclined to shade prices in order to get business. Imports last week at New York were 19 drums.

Glycerin—C.P. generally quoted at 19c@19½c lb. in drums, although one source names 18½c lb. Dynamite named at 18c@18¼c lb.

Menthol—Market steady at $12.75@$13.25 lb. spot as to quantity with tendency for shipment prices to advance owing to strength in Japan. Sellers think that after inventory has been taken, consumers will come into the market for supplies.

Mercury—Has advanced sharply and now quoted at $80.00@$87.00 flask owing to scarcity and active demand. London quotes £12 10s. per flask, and Spain £13.

Papain—In fair demand at $2.15@$2.25 lb. spot for refined and $1.80@$1.85 lb. for crude material.

Potassium Permanganate—Imported quoted firm at 14½c@15c lb. spot as to seller and quantity. The high import price has kept regular importers from buying goods from abroad. A small export demand has been noted. Imports last week at New York were 53 drums, which was the first arrival for some time.

Quinine Sulfate—In steady demand at 50c oz. for either imported or American material.

Santonin—Market firm and demand active at $150@$157 lb. spot as to grade.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand is small at 62c@65c lb. spot as to quantity.

Zinc Stearate—U.S.P. higher at 20½c@21c lb. spot due to strength in metal.

Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, wholesale druggists and manufacturing pharmacists, held their annual salesmen's convention, Dec. 17-19, at the company's laboratory. The first two days were taken up mostly with "family affairs." At the banquet on the 18th at the Longacre Hotel, C. Mahlon Kline, president, introduced Ivor Griffith, professor at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, as speaker. The last day of the convention was thrown open to representatives of outside concerns who use the company's service.

C. F. Hoyt, of the California State Department of Agriculture, was elected president of the Sacramento Section of the American Chemical Society at the annual meeting at Sacramento, Cal., late in December. Other officers chosen were W. J. Lenz, vice-president; John H. Norton, secretary-treasurer, and George H. P. Lichthardt, counsellor.

The phenomenal growth of industries using lead has given rise to a greater demand for precautionary measures in industry to prevent lead poisoning, according to Dr. Carl V. Weller, of Michigan University, in an address before the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, at the Hotel Commodore, New York.

Chas. Pfizer & Co. have moved their Chicago branch and warehouse to 444 West Grand st. The new telephone number is Superior 9038.

Merck's Price List for January has been issued to the trade.

BISMUTH SALTS LOWER IN LONDON

Follow Decline in the Metal—Higher Prices Announced on Linseed Oil, Mercury and Lead Preparations—Quotations Firmer on Carbolic Acid, White Pepper and Carnauba Wax—Japanese Mint Oil Lower

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Jan. 7.—Bismuth has been reduced one shilling to five shillings per pound on the London market. The salts are lower in proportion.

Prices have advanced on linseed oil, mercury and lead preparations. The market is firmer on carbolic acid, white pepper and carnauba wax.

Quotations are easier on star anise oil and lower for Japanese mint oil.

London, Dec. 27 (By Mail)—Trading in drugs and chemicals is quiet.

Eucalyptus oil of 70-75% is easier at 2s per lb.

Benzoic acid is firm at 2s 6d per lb. for best B.P. quality.

Mercury has been in better demand and with diminished stocks price has advanced to £12 10s per flask.

Saffron Valencia of new crop is meeting with a strong demand at 135s per lb., with upward tendency.

Carbolic Acid Crystals.—There is more inquiry and slightly higher prices, about 5½d to 5¾d, are now wanted for large lots in bulk packing.

Creosote oil is higher at 6d per gallon with prospect of further advance.

Citric acid has a decidedly firmer appearance and business has been done at 1s 4½d.

Tartaric acid remains unchanged but firmer at 11¾d per lb., subject to 5% discount.

Menthol is lower at 55s per lb. for best brands.

Mercury has tended upward, and a fair amount of buying has been done at £12 10s per bottle, with some dealers quoting up to £12 15s, according to "The Chemist and Druggist," of London, which says: "Offers have remained restricted, while the fact that stocks were considerably reduced has made itself felt. According to a Spanish newspaper, a new concern has been formed, Sociedad del Mercurio, under the direction of a Spanish banking group, for the purpose of making the Spanish industry more independent of foreign influences, but at the same time to bring about a better understanding with other European producers."

The codliver oil season has begun in Norway, and from reports of the first few catches, the livers are running small and lean. If the entire season averages anything like the start, the trade expects a small yield. Stocks of the old oil are about exhausted, and 1925 consuming year will naturally have to be filled from the catch of the current season. At the present prices, several importers consider the oil cheap compared with other commodities.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, has issued the January price list, in which declines in acetone, barium sulfate, bismuth metal and salts, potassium cynanide, and silver nitrate and chloride are announced, and advances in succinic acid, eucalyptol, mercury, salicin, sodium pyrophosphate, and tin protochloride.

Crystallized iodine, which differs from sublimed iodine in many ways, has been produced by W. L. Chandler, of the Michigan Experimental Station. The aqueous solution appears to have a phenol co-efficient of about two and a half times that of solutions of sublimed iodine, containing the same amount of iodine.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations for Crude Drugs, pages 64-69

LYCOPODIUM ADVANCES 40c POUND ON SPOT

Shipment Quoted at 90c lb. c.i.f. New York—Damiana Leaves Closely Held—Aconite Root Lower—Candelila Wax Active—Belladonna Leaves Firmer—Rhubarb Root Higher—Spanish Saffron Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Almond, Bitter, 5c lb.	Damiana Leaves, 15c lb.
Althea Root, Cuts, 2c lb.	Lycopodium, 40c lb.
Belladonna Leaves, 1c lb.	Rhubarb Root, Whole, 3c lb.
Candelila Wax, 4c lb.	Valerian Root, Belgian, 2c lb.

Declined
Aconite Root, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.33	$.35	$.35	$.50	$.90	$.42
Buchu Leaves, Short	.76	.76	.76	.90	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	.85	.85	.85	1.10	9.00	2 10
Cocculus Indicus	.12	.12	.03	.03½	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	.60	.60	.60	.35	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	.44	.44	.44	.65	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, Powd..	2.35	2.35	2.50	2.60	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.05	.05	.05	.05	.14½	.07
Opium gum	12.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.......	.37	.37	.37	.34	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.14	.21	.07
Average	1.53	1.58	1.59	1.33	5.28	1.60

The temporary lull in crude drug buying during December caused a slightly lower average for the month. **The new year, however, has opened with a number of** sharp advances due mainly to small spot stocks and the growing tendency for shippers to hold at high levels. Not only do firm prices rule on spot, but a large part of the shipments from the country and from abroad are already sold, and with little chance of replacements in the near future, the trade is looking for a firm market for the first quarter of 1925 at least. Weak items still exist, but the strong ones appear to overshadow any weakness. On Monday of this week, a cable from Hamburg stated that lycopodium was inside at 90c lb. c.i.f. and scarce thereat. Since that time other offers have been received, but the quotations were not very much lower than the 90c price. Better buying of candelila wax has been noted. Rhubarb root ought to sell for 40c pound for goods now coming out of China, according to one importer. Damiana leaves are quoted at 65c pound, and supplies are controlled by one seller only.

Aconite Root—Has declined and now quoted at 33c@35c lb. spot as to seller and quantity owing to slow demand and tendency to accumulation of spot stocks. Leaves named at 10c@12c lb.

Agar Agar—Market remains firm at $1.55@$1.60 lb. spot for No. 1 Kobe material, and $1.35 lb. for No. 3 goods. Stocks are tending scarce, especially the No. 1 material.

Almonds—Bitter higher owing to scarcity at 60c@65c lb. spot as to quantity. Sweet also firm at 54c@57c lb.

Aletris Root—Firm at 42c@44c lb. spot.

Althea Root—Cuts have advanced to 42c@45c lb. spot. Business reported on the increase, and replacements high. Whole, 11c@12c lb.

Anise Seed—Spanish in steady demand at 15c@15½c lb. spot as to quantity.

Balsams—Price remains firm in spite of the small business of last week. Oregon fir named at $1.00@$1.10 gal. and Canadian fir at $11.00@$11.50 gal. For other balsams see "Essential Oil Market."

Belladonna Leaves—Generally quoted higher at 27c@28c lb. spot, although one holder still names 25c lb. Based on replacement costs, spot prices should be around 30c lb., according to one seller. Root, 13c@14c lb.

Candelila Wax—Has advanced to 32c@34c lb. spot. Sales were made last week in round lots at 30c lb. Supplies coming from Mexico are reported small.

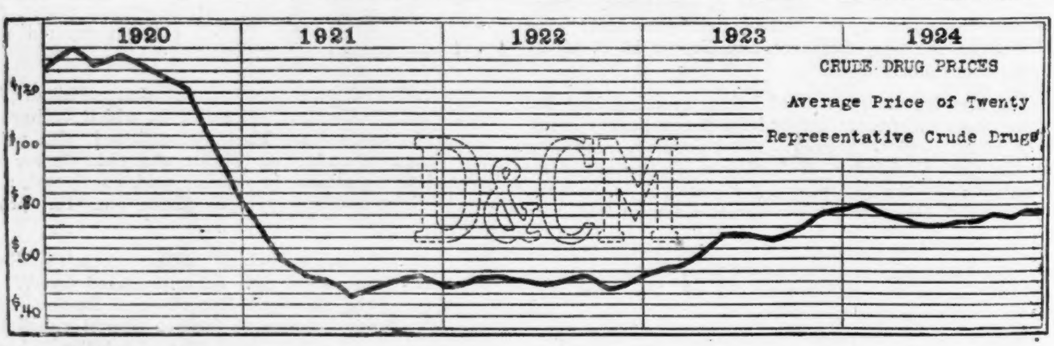
Caraway Seed—Dutch quoted firm at 10¾c@11c lb. spot with the possibility of higher prices owing to a reduction of available supplies. High for 1924 was 26c lb., while the low was 7½c lb. African, 10½c@10¾c lb.

Cardamom Seed—Market remains firm and active at $2.25@$2.35 lb. spot for bleached, and $2.00@$2.10 lb. for decorticated.

Cascara Sagrada—Spot quoted easy at 14½c@15c lb. as to quantity with Coast ranging from 12c lb. up to 15c lb. as to seller. Most of the supplies in primary markets are held at higher figures.

Cloves—Market firm at 30c@31c lb. spot for Zanzibars. Crop of 1924 reported over 170,000 bales.

Damiana Leaves—Supplies on spot held by one house at 65c@70c lb. as to quantity. Some more goods are expected to arrive from the Coast, but these have been disposed of some time ago.



Dandelion Root—Market quiet at 24c@25c lb. spot with replacements about equal to these values.

Elm Bark—Firm and active at 27c@28c lb. spot as to quantity. Grinding named at 15c@16c lb.

Ergot—Inside at 60c@65c lb. in spite of the small demand.

Fennel Seed—German quoted active and firm at 15c@17c lb. spot, and French at 10½c@11c lb.

Insect Powder—In small demand at 45c@47c lb. spot as to seller. Little interest is being shown by importers in future shipments.

Japan Wax—Quiet at 15½c@16c lb. spot with the possibility of shading these figures on firm business.

Larkspur Seed—Supplies closely held at $3.00@$3.25 lb. spot as to quantity.

Lobelia Herb—Scarce and active at 40c@42c lb. spot. Reports are heard that nothing is offered from the South.

Lycopodium—Sharply higher at 95c@$1.00 lb. spot owing to higher shipment prices and scarcity on spot. As soon as shipment prices advanced, sellers on spot moved up their values to be in line with replacements. Demand has not been especially active, but importers think that as soon as the news of the higher import costs spreads, a rush will be made for goods.

Rhubarb Root—Whole has advanced to 38c@40c lb. spot due to higher import costs. Powdered is still unchanged at 43c@45c lb.

Saffron Flowers—Spanish quoted at $44.00@$45.00 lb. spot with supplies about to be released at $41.00 lb. American, 60c@64c lb.

Sarsaparilla Root—Mexican easy at 19c@21c lb. spot, and Honduras at 65c@70c lb.

Senna Pods—In small demand at 13c@14c lb. spot with one house inside at the maximum figure.

Valerian Root—Belgian has advanced to 22c@30c lb. spot as to seller. The low priced seller has small stocks, and with his elimination, the market is expected to reach 30c lb.

Imports of drugs into London from Dec. 20 to 27, 1924, were as follows: Cantharides, 150 cases; cardamoms, 146 cases; chamomiles, 10 cases; licorice root, 89 bales; menthol, 15 cases; Japanese mint oil, 95 cases; orris, 14 bags; podophyllin, 70 packages; sarsaparilla root, 26 bales; senega root, 18 bales; senna, 50 bales; and tuba root, 85 bales.

Drug Trade Notes

Exportation of gum copal from Sierra Leone has been prohibited from Jan. 1 for three years, according to an order of Governor in Council.

Exports of castor seed from India from January to October, 1924, were 73,247 tons, compared with 74,491 tons for a similar period in 1923.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Drug Exchange will be held Jan. 15 at the Emerson Hotel. William A. Sailer, president, will make his annual report.

Clarence Morgan & Co., Chicago, waxes and gums, have issued their January price list to the trade. They have also enclosed a blotter, wishing their friends a Happy New Year.

Joseph F. Garrett has been appointed western representative for Peek & Velsor, New York, importers of crude drugs, effective Jan. 6. Headquarters will be at 140 North Well st., Chicago.

Rosenham Drug Co., Louisville, Ky., which began business 47 years ago, has been dissolved. In recent years the store was located at 438 W. Market st. The building was sold, last week, and Matthews Drug Co. will take the place after repairs are made.

Drug Trade Seniors bowling team defeated the Lanman & Kemp team two out of three games on Dec. 29 in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association Tournament at Colgate's Alleys, Jersey City. Hoering of the Seniors was high with 189. During the same evening, R. & H. Chemical Co.'s team won a forfeited match from Klipstein & Co. Stadta of R. & H. Chemical Co. was high with a clean game of 203.

Philadelphia distributors of drugs in the Third Federal Reserve District report that the call for drugs in December was good and much the same as it was in November, according to the monthly business survey of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Toilet articles, perfumes, winter patent medicines, oils and denatured alcohol are the present best sellers, the bank says. Botanical drugs are considerably higher than they were a month ago, but fine drugs and chemicals are slightly lower.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, crude drug importers and millers, have bought the plant at Weehawken, N. J., formerly owned by Hobbs Wall Paper Co. The building is brick, two stories, covering a plot having a frontage of 350 feet along Willow ave., and a depth of 82 feet with an extension 189 by 82 feet on Park ave. The price paid is reported to be $165,000. One of the new features of their service will be the broken package department. The plant is designed to meet the demands of a modern crude drug business.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, pages 69-70, Aromatic Chemicals, page 70

OIL CLOVES CLOSELY HELD BY DEALERS

Expecting Higher Prices—Oil Bergamot Higher—Oil Cassia Lower—Oil Caraway Easy—Oil Ceylon Citronella Firm—Oil Orange Steady—Oil Lemon Firm For Shipment—Oil Cedar Wood Scarce—Balsams Slightly Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Bergamot, Coppers, 5c lb.

Declined

Oil Cassia, Redistilled, 5c lb. Balsams, Copaiba, Para, 1c lb. South American, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre War
Oil Bergamot	$3.45	$3.40	$3.75	$2.75	$7.00	$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceyloon	.74	.75	.75	.95	1.02	.60
Oil Cloves	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.50	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon, Italian	.97½	.97½	.98	.72	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat	10.00	10.25	9.00	3.25	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I	6.85	6.85	6.90	6.75	14.00	5.25
Oil Sassafras Artif.	.35	.35	.35	.38	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	5.16	1.50
Coumarin	3.25	3.25	3.25	4.50	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.47	.47	.47	.47	1.00	.90
Vanillin	.49½	.49½	.49½	.50	.95	.20
Average	2.74	2.76	2.74	2.20	6.83	2.05

While a number of the essential oils have declined, the average price has moved upward owing to the sharp advance in oil peppermint. Importers and manufacturers generally expected a slightly lower market in essential oils, due mainly to the inventory taking period; but from now on, they seem to think that the trend will be upward owing to the high prices asked for shipment and the reduced spot stocks. Although oil peppermint is quiet, the country refuses to shade $9.75 per pound, and in some instances $10 per pound is inside. The rapid advance in this item, according to one dealer, has been due primarily to consuming buying, and not to speculation, as some seem to believe. The price of $10 per pound has been quoted for about two weeks, but dealers think that higher prices are possible on renewed buying. In small quantities, the current prices for peppermint can be shaded somewhat. A slightly easier market exists for oil cassia, but stocks are none too plentiful, and with increased buying prices are expected to become steady again.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Sweet has been in active demand at 85c @90c lb. spot. Supplies on spot are none too plentiful, and little is offered from primary market. Bitter named at $3.15@$3.25 lb. spot, and ffPA at $3.25@$3.50 lb.

Oil Anise—Market is strong, although price of 60c@ 62c lb. spot for U.S.P. and 55c@57c lb. for technical, are still unchanged. Primary market firm and about equal to spot prices.

Oil Bergamot—Coppers have advanced to $3.45@$4.00 lb. spot due to the reduction of stocks in hands of the cheap sellers. Consuming business has been quiet, while most of the transactions during the past two weeks have taken place between dealers.

Oil Bois de Rose—In small demand at $4.75@$5.00 lb. spot as to seller and quantity.

Oil Cananga—In active demand at $2.50@$3.00 lb. spot for rectified, and $2.00@$2.25 lb. for technical.

Oil Caraway—Market easy at $2.70@$2.90 lb. spot as to quantity. The current price is considered low.

Oil Cassia—Redistilled has eased off slightly and now quoted at $2.65@$2.75 lb. spot owing to small demand. Shipment prices are fairly firm in spite of the small buying. Technical, $2.15@$2.25 lb.

Oil Cedar Wood—Supplies scarce and are held at 80c @85c lb. as to quantity. Export demand is quiet at the moment.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon firm at 74c@81c lb. spot in drums, and 77c@84c lb. for tins with shipment named at slightly lower figures. Buying between dealers is active. Java is scarce at $1.50 lb. spot with shipment named at $1.39 lb. c.i.f. New York.

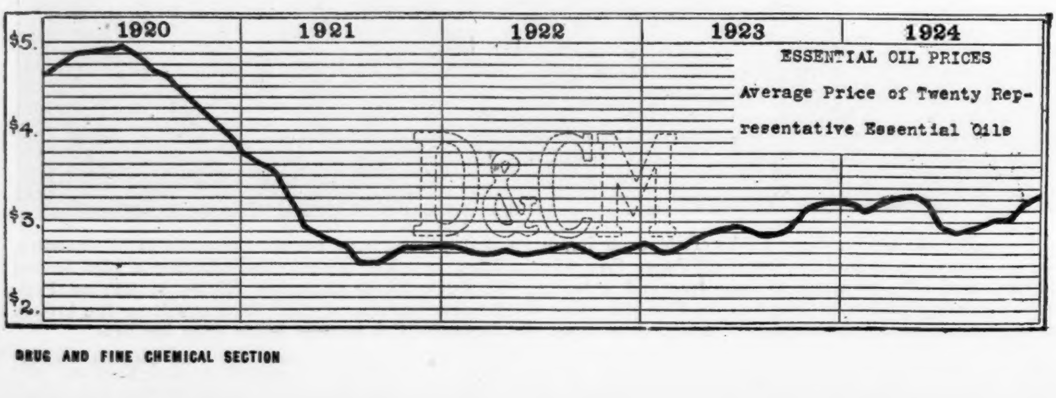
Oil Cloves—Firm and active at $2.00@$2.10 lb. spot in tins, and $2.10@$2.20 lb. in bottles with the possibility of higher prices owing to firmer views of sellers. Business was transacted late last week at the inside price of $2.00 lb.

Oil Erigeron—Firm though quiet at $3.75@$4.00 lb. spot with the country asking $3.75 lb. for future delivery.

Oil Eucalyptus—Drums steady at 57c@59c lb. spot, and cases at 59c@61c lb.

Oil Lemon—Italian firm at 97½c@$1.15 lb. spot as to seller with shipment named at 68c lb. c.i.f. New York. American, 85c@90c lb.

Oil Lemongrass—Active at $1.25@$1.35 lb. spot as to quantity.



Oil Orange—Italian steady at $2.80@$3.00 lb. spot as to seller with prompt shipment named at $2.20 lb. c.i.f. New York. West Indian quoted at $2.70@$2.80 lb. American, $2.75@$2.80 lb.

Oil Peppermint—Market quiet though firm at $10.00 @$10.25 lb. spot for natural, and $10.50@$10.75 lb. for redistilled with country prices named at $9.75@$10.00 lb. as to seller. With still nine months before new crop, some dealers think that the peak has not been reached as yet.

Oil Sandalwood—Firm at $6.85@$7.10 lb. spot for East Indian as to seller and quality. Higher exchange rates have caused firmer shipment prices.

Oil Wormseed—In steady demand at $3.15@$3.25 lb. spot as to seller. Enough supplies of the cheap material are available to keep prices down.

Balsams

Peru—Steady at $1.95@$2.05 lb. spot with one house inside at $2.00 lb.

Tolu—In small demand at the moment at $1.65@$1.75 lb. spot.

Vanilla Beans

Bourbon—Unchanged though firm at $9.00@$10.00 lb. spot as to quantity.

Mexican—Cuts active at $9.00@$10.00 lb. spot, and whole at $11.00@$12.00 lb.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Quoted in fair demand only at $3.25@ $3.45 lb. spot, and resale quarters at $3.25@$3.30 lb.

Heliotropin—Imported in small demand at $2.25@ $2.50 lb. spot, and domestic at $1.85@$2.00 lb.

Terpineol—Easy at 42c@44c lb. spot for domestic in drums, and imported at 50c@55c lb. Competition keen for available business.

CEYLON CITRONELLA FIRM FOR SHIPMENT

In Spite of Slow Spot Demand—Java Scarce on Spot and in Batavia—1926 Production Reported Sold

Pure Ceylon oil citronella is quoted for January-March shipment at 78c per pound c.i.f. New York, and Schimmel test oil at 74c per pound, in recent cables from Ceylon. The primary market is becoming stronger owing to the advance in pound sterling. Exports from Ceylon have been small during the last three months, compared with other years. Spot stocks are closely held, and several dealers think that a repetition of last year will occur in the Spring of 1925, when spot supplies were small and shipment prices advancing. Forward business has also been small, only 20 tons being reported sold for December-February shipment, and unless consumers come into the market for future deliveries, dealers think that February will see a shortage on spot. Sellers are having difficulty in convincing consumers that current levels are fair. Importers freely state that little material will come out of Ceylon during the next three months at prices cheaper than current values.

Java citronella is scarce on spot and for shipment due to the active demand that has prevailed for the past year. January-April shipment is named at $1.35 per pound, c.i.f. New York, with the possibility of much higher prices owing to exporters having sold large quantities for delivery as far ahead as 1926. The price paid for this future delivery is reported to be $1.05 per pound, c.i.f. New York. Some material was shipped from Batavia during December at prices ranging from 86c to $1 per pound, but these goods will not have any effect on the current prices, having been sold some time ago.

SO. AFRICA OFFERS PERFUMERY MARKET

The bulk of the South African consumption of perfumery has come from Great Britain, which was the source of £103,819 worth in 1923, out of a total of £233,071. In 1922 the imports of perfumery amounted to £262,853, classified in the customs statistics as "essential and perfumed oils," "perfumed spirits," "spirituous perfumery," and "non-spirituous perfumery."

The 1923 share of the United States was reported as £75,502, says Lloyd A. Nolan, of the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. France, Germany, Australia, and the Netherlands East Indies contributed the balance. In 1923 the strongest American competition was in the non-spirituous perfumery, the value of the British imports being £70,932 and the American £72,423.

While Great Britain has been predominant in South African imports of perfumery and toilet preparations, indications are favorable that the United States may obtain its share of the trade. The British success, to a large extent, apparently is due to systematic efforts in sending out direct representatives or in giving the agency to a reliable person, to whom a liberal allowance of advertising material is given.

The chief difficulty in marketing a new brand or article in South Africa is to get it in the hands of a distributor who can and will push it. In general it may be stated that most of the importing is done by a few well-organized, financially strong importing and merchandising firms. These usually buy outright, import on their own account, carry heavy stocks, and distribute to dealers all over the Union of South Africa. They have branches in the important centers—Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Kimberly, and East London—and have separate departments to handle their varied lines. An idea of the extent of the market is afforded by statistics giving the total population of the Union as about 7,000,000, of which only 1,000,000 are white.

Imports of essential oils (other than turpentine) into Great Britain during November were 386,234 pounds, valued at £107,904, and for eleven months ended November imports were 3,818,271 pounds, valued at £1,076,-826. Re-exports during November were 135,415 pounds, valued at £6,187, and for the eleven months ended November re-exports were 1,033,879 pounds, valued at £367,500.

Fratelli Jung of Palermo report that lemon oil is rather inactive with growers holding back on the market. Prices unchanged with a promise of firmness should foreign demand increase. Orange oil shows a firmer market with no price change. Crop prospects for bergamot oil appear good despite recent rumors of damage and growers are becoming more reasonable.

The executive committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of America will hold a meeting at the Washington Hotel in Washington, D. C., beginning at 9.30 a.m. on Jan. 7, when various executive matters will be taken up and a course of action toward the Cramton bill will be adopted.

Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association held a meeting at the Elks Club, Chicago, on Jan. 7, at which D. M. Clark, president, announced the standing committees for 1925. R. Weiler Co. were elected to membership to the association.

The Foreign Trade Bureau, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, has received an inquiry (43016) from a company at Copenhagen, Denmark, for toilet soaps and perfumery.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: **Chemicals,** including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids and miscellaneous products; **Crude Drugs, Essential Oils,** including oleoresins; **Fatty Oils,** including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; **Tanning and Dye Extracts,** including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

Packages—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical products are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oils prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallon (British)	—1.20	American Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .833	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79	Liters
1 Liter	— .264	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (Water)	—8.35	Pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	— .454	Kilogram
1 Kilogram	—2.20	Pounds

Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech. 150 ℔ bbls.	℔	.26	.28
100 ℔ kgs.	℔	.27	.30
USP 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	.36	.38
Second Hands	℔	.35	.36
Acetic Anhydride	℔	...	...
85-89%, 107 ℔ cbys.	℔	.38	.40
90-95%, 100 ℔ cbys.	℔	.41	.45
CP, 100 ℔ cbys.	℔	.75	.80
Acetone, CP 700 ℔ drs. c/l wks.	℔	...	.12½
700 ℔ drs. lc/l wks.	℔	...	.13
350 ℔ drs. lc/l wks.	℔	...	.13½
Second Hands, spot	℔		
Acetine, 50 gal. drums	℔	...	.37½
Acetone Oils, light, drs. wks.	gal	1.40	1.45
Heavy, drs. wks.	gal	1.40	1.45
Acetphenetidin, 150 ℔ bbls.	℔	1.85	1.90
Acetyl Chloride, 100 ℔ cbys.	℔	.40	.41
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	1.30
Acetic, 28%, 400 ℔ bbls., c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	3.12
28%, lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	3.37
56%, c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	5.85
56%, lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	6.10
70% bbls., c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	7.20
70% lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	7.45
80% coml. bbls., c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	8.19
80% coml. lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	8.44
80% pure bbls., c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	9.98
80% pure lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	10.23
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks.	100 ℔	...	11.01
Glacial, lc/l wks.	100 ℔	...	11.26
Glacial USP cby. wks.	100 ℔	...	11.76
Acetylsalicylic, 220 ℔ bbls.	℔	.75	.85
Second Hands	℔	.72½	.75
Anthranilic, tech., drs.	℔	...	.94
99-100%, 100 ℔ drs.	℔		1.00
Benzoic, tech. 100 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.75
Tech ton lots bbls.	℔	...	.70
USP, 100 ℔ bbls.	℔	.75	.85
Second Hands	℔	.70	.75
Boric, crys. powd. 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.09½
Kegs, 100 ℔	℔	.10	.10½
Broenner's 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	1.25

ACID			
Butyric, 60% pure 5 ℔ bot.	℔	.40	.50
C.P. 10 ℔ bot.	℔	1.25	1.50
Camphoric USP, VIII 1 ℔ bot.	℔	5.90	6.00
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol			
tins	℔	.26	.27
tins	℔	.28	.29
5 ℔ tins or bot.	℔	.30	.32
1 ℔ bot.	℔	.35	.36
Liquid USP, 1 ℔ bot.	℔	.34	.35
Crude, 25% 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.33	.35
10%, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.27	.30
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide			
Chloracetic,			
mono 100 ℔ bbls, wks.	℔	...	.25
Di, 150 ℔ cbys wks.	℔	...	1.00
Tri, 425 ℔ bbls, wks.	℔	...	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 ℔ drs. wks.	℔	.15	.16
Chromic, USP 200 ℔ drums	℔	...	.40
85% Pure, 200 ℔ drums	℔	...	.35
Chromotropic, 300 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	1.35
Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			
Cinnamic, 5 ℔ cans	℔	...	3.93
CITRIC, USP cryst. 230 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.46
Powd., USP, 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.47
Imported, crys. 112 ℔ kegs.	℔	.46	.46½
Single kegs	℔	...	.47
Cleves, 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark dr. NY.	gal	.55	.60
97-99% pale, drs. NY.	gal	.60	.65
Crude, spot, drums	gal	...	...
Diethylbarbituric, Dom., 25 ℔ lots 1 ℔ bot.	℔	8.00	9.00
Imp. 10 ℔ lots	℔	4.25	4.50
Formic, 85% tech. 140 ℔ cbys.	℔	.10½	.11
90%, 80 ℔ cbys. incl.	℔	.11	.11½
Gallic, USP, 150 ℔ bbls	℔	...	.70
Gamma, 225 ℔ bbls., wks.	℔	1.40	1.50
Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 ℔ b.	℔	1.85	1.95
H 225 ℔ bbls., wks.	℔	.70	.76
Hydriodic, 10% USP 5 ℔ bot.	℔	...	.75

ACID (Cont.)			
Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 ℔ cbys. wks.	℔	.45	.48
48% coml. 10 cbys. wks.	℔	...	.45
40% USP 155 ℔ cbys. wks.	℔	...	.55
10% USP 100 ℔ cbys. wks.	℔	...	.13
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
CP, USP, 110 ℔ cbys.	℔	.08	.11
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 ℔ bbls. wks.	℔	...	.07
30% bbls. c/l wks.	℔	...	.06
30% 100 ℔ cbys. wks.	℔	...	.07
48% single 100 ℔ cbys. wks.	℔	...	.11
48% 10 cbys. wks.	℔	..	.10
52% 100 ℔ cby. wks.	℔	...	.14
52% 10 cbys., wks.	℔	...	.11
60% 100 ℔ cby., wks.	℔	...	.14
60% 300 ℔ dr., wks.	℔	...	.13
White Acid, 100 ℔ cby. wks.	℔	...	.26
White Acid, 10 cbys. wks.	℔	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 ℔ bbls. wks.	℔	...	.12
Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5 gal. demis	℔	...	.85
USP, 10% 5 gal. demis	℔	...	.30
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 ℔ bbls.	℔	.05½	.06
22% light, bbls	℔	.06½	.07
44% dark, bbls.	℔	.11½	.12
44% light, bbls.	℔	.13½	.14
66% dark, bbls.	℔	.18½	.19
66% light, bbls.	℔	.28	.30½
USP IX 100 ℔ cbys.	℔	...	.80
USP VIII 100 ℔ cbys.	℔	...	.75
Laurent's, 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.90
Metanilic, 250 ℔ bbls.	℔	.60	.65
Mixed, sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks.	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums, wks.	S Unit	.01	.01¼
Tank cars, wks.	N Unit	.06¾	.07
Tank cars, wks.	S Unit	.009	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 100 ℔ kegs	℔	1.35	1.60
100% C.P. 100 ℔ kegs	℔	2.00	2.10
Monosulfonic F, Delta, 50 ℔ tins	℔	...	2.10

Chemicals

ACID		
MURIATIC, 20° cbys. lc/l wks. ....100 lb	1.60	1.75
Cbys. c/l wks.........100 lb	1.20	1.25
Tank cars, wks......100 lb	1.00	1.10
18°, 120 lb cbys. c/l wks. ....100 lb	1.00	1.10
Tank cars, wks.......net ton	...	...
22°, 120 lb cbys. c/l wks. ....100 lb	1.75	2.00
Iron, free 20° cbys. c/l wks. ....100 lb	...	...
Tank cars, wks......net ton	...	...
Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hydrochloric		
Naphthionic, tech. 250 lb bbls. lb	.55	.59
Refined, single bbls, ... lb	...	.62
Nevile & Winther's, 250 lb bbls. .... lb	1.00	1.05
NITRIC, 36°, 135 lb lc/l cbys. wks....100 lb	4.75	5.25
Cbys. c/l wks.........100 lb	4.50	4.75
38° lc/l cbys. wks...100 lb	5.25	5.75
Cbys., c/l wks......100 lb	5.00	5.25
40° lc/l cbys. wks....100 lb	5.75	6.00
Cbys., c/l wks........100 lb	5.50	5.75
42° lc/l cbys., wks....100 lb	6.25	6.75
Cbys., c/l wks........100 lb	6.00	6.25
C. P. cbys. single wks..100 lb	.13	.16
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls., wks...... lb	.10¼	.11
Bbls., NY .... lb	.10¼	.11
Kegs, 100 lb NY .... lb	.10¾	.11½
Imp., 560 lb casks .... lb	.10¼	.11
Phenylcinchoninic, domestic .. lb	9.20	9.60
Imported, 5 lbs. .... lb	7.00	7.25
Phosphoric, 50% tech, 150 lb cbys. .... lb	.07	.08
USP, Syrupy 85°, 70 lb. demis .... lb	.15	.17
Imported .... lb	...	...
Second Hands .... lb	.15	.16
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride		
Picramic, 300 lb bbls........ lb	...	.65

ACID		
Picric, 450 lb bbls.......... lb	...	.30
Bbls, car lots wks.......... lb	.20	.25
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb cans.... lb	1.25	1.30
Resublimed, 5 lb cans...... lb	1.55	1.65
Tech. powd., 200 lb bbls... lb	...	.85
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls.. lb	.33	.34
USP, 100 lb bbls. .... lb	...	.35
Second Hands .... lb	.32	.33
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls....... lb	.16	.20
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys. lc/l wks. ....100 lb	1.50	1.85
Cbys., c/l wks.......100 lb	...	1.35
1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks. ....100 lb	...	1.25
Drums, c/l wks......100 lb	...	1.10
Tank cars, wks..........net ton	...	14.00
60° 1500 lb Drums lc/l wks. ....100 lb	.75	1.00
Drums, c/l wks. .... lb	.65	.75
Tank cars, wks. ....net ton	9.00	9.50
C. P. 175 lb cbys.........100 lb	.06	.08
Oleum 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums lc/l wks. ....100 lb	1.50	1.75
Drums, c/l wks.......100 lb	1.25	1.50
Tank cars, wks.....net ton	17.00	18.00
Contract cars, wks......ton	...	...
Oleum. 40% drs lc/l wks.net ton	...	40.00
Oleum, 60% drs., lc/l wks. net ton	60.00	70.00
Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 lb cbys. lb	.05	.06
4% 100 lb cbys.......... lb	.04	.05
USP. 5 gal. demis......... lb	.06	.08
Tannic, tech. 300 lb bbls.... lb	.30	.40
USP, powd 200 lb bbls... lb	.75	.80
USP, fluffy, 50 lb bbls.... lb	.75	.80
Tartaric, USP cryst 300 lb bbls. lb	...	.29
USP, powd, 300 lb bbls. lb	...	.29
Imp. USP, 240 lb bbls.... lb	.27	.27½
Pow., 240 lb bbls...... lb	.27	.27½
Tobias, 250 lb bbls. .... lb	...	.85

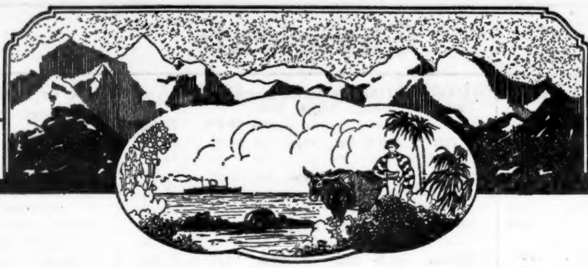
ACID		
Tungstic, 100 lb kegs........ lb	...	1.00
Valeric, C.P., 10 lb bot....... lb	2.50	2.75
Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vls..oz	...	30.00
Amorphous, 1 oz. vls.........oz	...	20.00
Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls. lb	.15	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls....... lb	.18	.23
Albumen, Egg, edible .... lb	...	1.35
Blood .... lb	.45	.50
Vegetable .... lb	.60	.70
Technical, see Dyers Sundries		
Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs. lb	...	1.35
Blood, 100 lb drs. .... lb	.50	.55
ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	4.92	5.01
Second Hands, bbls, USP 190 pf. ....gal	...	
Export, USP. 190 pf. ....gal	.60	.85
Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal	5.00	5.10
WOOD, see Methanol		
Alcohols also in 50 gal. drums extra and returnable.		
Butyl, 50 gal. drums, wks... lb	...	.28½
Tank cars, wks. .... lb	...	.26½
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal	...	...
Refined, 10 lb can .... lb	1.10	1.20
Isopropyl, Refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs..........gal	...	3.75
Ref'd, 98-99%, drs.........gal	...	4.75
Propyl nml. crd. 50 gal. drs.gal	...	4.40
Refined, 10 lb cans .... lb	...	.75
Denatured		
No. 1, Complete Denat. 190 Proof 50 gal. bbl. incl..........gal	.65½	.67½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.63½
50 gal. drums, extra .....gal	.58½	.60½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.56½
No. 1, Special Denat. 190 Proof 50 gal. bbl. incl..........gal	.64½	66½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.62½

Chemicals

ALCOHOL, DENAT. (Cont.)		
50 gal. drums, extra .....gal	.57½	.59½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.55½
No. 5, Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
50 gal. bbls. incl.........gal	.63½	.65½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.61½
50 gal. drums, extra .....gal	.56½	.58½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.54½
No. 6, Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
50 gal. bbls. incl.........gal	.62½	.64½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.60½
50 gal. drums, extra .....gal	.55½	.57½
Car lots, ...gal	...	.53½

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.

Aloin, USP, 100 lb cases......lb	.88	.90
Alpha-Naphthol crude 300 lb bbls. lb	...	.65
Refined ....lb	...	.80
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls. lb	.35	.37
Ton lots, bbls. wks...........lb	...	.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls. wks. lc/l ..... 100 lb	3.15	3.75
Imp 500 lb casks .100 lb	.	
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks.100 lb	3.30	4.00
Powd 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.45	4.25
Chrome 500 lb cks. wks.100 lb	5.50	6.00
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls. wks. .. ..100 lb	3.30	3.75
Bls. c/l wks........100 lb	...	3.10
Imp. 650 lb cases s.p...100 lb	3.00	3.20
Ground 400 lb bbls. wks.100 lb	3.25	3.75
ALUMS, POTASH (Cont.)		
Imp. 650 lb casks ......100 lb	2.80	3.00
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks.100 lb	3.50	4.25
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks.100 lb	5.50	6.00
Soda grd. 400 lb bbls. wks.100 lb	...	4.00
Bbls c/l wks 100 lb		4.50
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY..100 lb	27.00	28.00
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs.. lb	.20	.22
Crystals 375 lb bbls.....lb	..	.06½
30% sol. 120 lb cbys......lb	.03½	.04
Stearate 46% light 90 lb bbls. lb	.17	.18
Heavy 62-64%, 220 lb bgs lb	.06	.06½
400 lb bbls wks.... lb	.06½	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls.......lb	.21½	.22
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l wks. ....100 lb	...	2.00
Bbls. c/l wks. ......100 lb	...	2.15
Imported, spot ....100 lb	...	* 2.00
Comm'l. ½% iron bgs c/l wks. ....East 100 lb	...	1.40
Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.100 lb	1.35	1.40
Bags, c/l wks. W...100 lb	....	1.40
Bbls., c/l wks. East..100 lb	...	1.55
Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E.100 lb	...	1.50
Amidol. (see Diaminophenol)		
Amidopyrine, Imp. 10 lb boxes...lb	4.75	4.85
Domestic, 10 lb boxes ......lb	4.60	4.75
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgs....lb	...	1.15
Ammon. Sulf., bulk wks.....100 lb	2.75	2.80
Double, bgs., f.a.s. NY....100 lb	3.00	nom.
Single, bgs., wks.........100 lb	...	2.90
AMMONIA, anhyd. 100 lb cyl....lb	...	30
Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wks...lb	...	.06¾
Drs. c/l wks...........lb	...	.06½
C.P., cbys. ....lb	...	.14
Imp., 800 lb drs. incl. spot. lb	.06½	.06¾
26° 100 lb cbys. lc/l wks. lb	.07¾	.08¾
Cbys. c/l wks. ....lb	.07¾	.08¼
20° 800 lb drs. c/l wks...lb	...	.05¼
Cbys. lc/l wks...........lb	.06¼	.07¼
18° 800 lb drs. c/l wks...lb	...	.04¾
Cbys., lc/l wks. ....lb	...	.05¾
AMMONIA (Cont.)		
16° 800 lb lds. c/l wks...lb	...	.04¼
Cbys., lc/l wks. ....lb	...	.05¼
Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs. lb	...	.37
Benzoate, USP, 1 lb bot....lb	.90	.95
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls.......lb	.22	.23
100 lb kegs ....lb	.23	.24
Bromide, 50 lb boxes ....lb	.54	.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes....lb	.50	.53
Carb., tech. 560 lb casks....lb	...	.08½
Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb	...	.09
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs....lb	.12½	.13½
Powd., 100 lb kegs ....lb	.11½	.12
Chloride, Domestic		
White, 250 lb bbls., c/l...lb	...	.07½
250 lb bbls., lc/l wks.....lb	.07¾	.08
Imp. wh. 250 lb casks spot. lb	.06¾	.07
Gray 250 lb bbls, wks.....lb	.08	.08½
Bbls., c/l wks..........lb	...	.07¾
Imp. gray 250 lb casks....lb	.07¼	.07¾
Lump, 500 lb casks spot...lb	.12	.12½
Ichthyolate, as to brand.....lb	4.85	5.00
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars......lb	...	5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls.........lb	.15	.16
Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls. lb	...	...
Refined Crystals, bbls......lb	.21	.23
CP gran 100 lb kegs......lb	.35	.37
Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegs....lb	.40	.42
Persulfate, 112 lb cases......lb	.35	.40
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb	...	.38
Tech.. powd. 325 lb bbls...lb	..	.19
Phosphate, mono. 325 lb bbls. lb	.	.12½
Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs...lb	.75	.80
Sulfate, bulk, c/l wks....100 lb	2.75	2.80
200 lb single bgs. c/l wks.100 lb	...	2.90
200 lb double bgs., f.a.s.100 lb	...	3.07½
Sulfocyanide, tech., 100 lb kgs. lb	.50	.60
CP, 25 lb jars ....lb	.60	.70
Amyl Acetate, tech. 50 gal. drs.gal	3.25	3.50
Refined, 50 gal. drums......gal	3.90	4.20
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil		



Chemicals

ANILINE OIL, 900℔ drs.......℔	.16	: .17
Aniline Salt, 200℔ bbls.......℔	.20	: .22
Annatto, fine ....℔	.28	: .30
Anthracene, 80-85%, 600℔ casks wks. ....℔	.80	: .85
Anthraquinone, subl. 125℔ bbls..℔	1.00	: 1.15
Antimony metal, slabs ton lots.100℔	.16½	: .16¾
Needle Powd., 100℔ cases...℔	...	: .09½
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000℔ drs. ....℔	...	: .35
50℔ crocks ....℔	.45	: .48
Sol'n, 130℔ carboys 53°..℔	...	: .06
Oxide, 500℔ bbls............℔	...	: .11
Salt, dom. 500℔ bbls.......℔	...	: .25
Imp., NY ....℔	...	: .19
Sulfuret, golden 500℔ bbls...℔	...	: .21
336℔ kegs ....℔	...	: .19
Crimson, 500℔ bbls.......℔	...	: .33
336℔ kegs ....℔	...	: .36
Red, 500℔ bbls. ....℔	...	: .45
326℔ kegs ....℔	...	: .42
Tartrolactate, 500℔ bbls.....℔	...	: .45
Antipyrine, USP, 100℔ cases...℔	1.90	: 2.00
Apomorphine Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls. oz	...	: 22.75
Archil., double 600℔ bbls.......℔	.13	: .14
Triple, 600℔ bbls ....℔	.16	: .17
Conc., 600℔ bbls............℔	.18	: .20
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vial..oz	6.25	: 7.82
Argols, red powd., 350℔ bbls..℔	.06	: .07
Arsenic, metal 220℔ kegs.....℔	...	: .45
Red, 224℔ kegs cases ....℔	.15	: .15½
White, 220℔ cases to 550℔ bbls., NY ....℔	.06¼	: .06¾
Asbestine, c/l ....ton	16.00	: 18.00
lc/l ....ton	20.00	: 22.00
Aspirin, see Acid acetylsalicylic		
Atropine, Alk. USP, 1 oz. vial...oz	5.00	: 5.57
Sulfate, 5 oz. cans ....oz	...	: 2.75
Single ounce ....oz	...	: 2.92
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide		
Carbonate, precip., 800℔ bbls. wks. ....ton	68.00	: 70.00
Precip., 200℔ bgs., wks...ton	64.00	: 66.00
Imports, bbls., wks........ton	...	: 54.00
Chloride, 800℔ bbls., wks..ton	70.00	: 72.50
200lb bgs., wks.......ton	70.00	: 72.50
Imports, bbls., spot.......ton	64.00	: 85.00
Dioxide, 88% 690℔ drs.....℔	.17	: .18
Import, 86-88% 400℔ drs.℔	...	: .15
Hydrate, 500℔ bbls.........℔	...	: .05
Iodide, 5℔ box............℔	...	: 5.15
Nitrate, 700℔ casks.........℔	...	: .10
Import casks ....℔	.07¾	: .08
Sulfocyanide 400℔ bbls.....℔	...	: .35
Barwood, chips ....℔	.04½	: .0[illegible]
Barytes, floated 350℔ bbls wks.ton	23.00	: 26.00
Imported ....ton	29.00	: 32.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine		
Medicated salicyl. acid or tartar emetic 45 gal. bbls. ....gal	.90	: 1.00
Medicated quinine sulf. 45 gal. bbls. ....gal	.90	: 1.00
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal. Bbls., second hands NY....℔	.05½	: .06
St. Thomas		
Medicated salicy. acid or tartar emetic, 50 gal. bbls..gal	.95	: 1.05
Benzaldehyde, tech. 945℔ drs. wks. ....℔	.70	: .75
USP. 40℔ cbys. ....℔	1.40	: 1.50
FFC, 40℔ cbys. ....℔	1.50	: 1.65
BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks wks. ....gal	...	: .23
110 gal. drs., wks.....gal	...	: .28
Pure Tanks, wks............gal	...	: .25
110 gal. drs. wks......gal	...	: .30
Benzidine Base, dry 250 ℔ bbls. ℔	.78	: .80
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350℔ bbls. ....℔	.70	: .72
Benzol, see Benzene		
Benzonaphthol, 5℔ boxes.......℔	3.50	: 3.60
Benzoyl Chloride, 500℔ drs......℔	...	: 1.00
Benzyl Acetate, 100℔ cbys.....℔	1.55	: 1.75
Alcohol, 5℔ bot............℔	1.45	: 1.55
Benzoate, 5℔ bot...........℔	1.60	: 1.75
Medicinal FFC ....℔	1.75	: 2.00
Chloride, 95% tech. 925℔ drs.℔	...	: .25
100℔ cbys. ....℔	.25	: .30
Redistil. 100℔ cbys.......℔	.40	: .45
Formate, 1℔ bot...........℔	3.00	: 3.25
Berberine Hydchlide, 1℔ bot.....℔	...	: 22.50
Sulfate, acid or neut. 1℔ bot.℔	...	: 22.00
BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350℔ bbls.wks.℔	.24	: .25
Carlots, wks. ....℔	...	: .23
Sublimed ....℔	.55	: .60
Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200℔ bbls. ....℔	.65	: .67
Sublimed, 200℔ bbls........℔	...	: 1.35
Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride		
BISMUTH metal, 150℔ cases...℔	...	: 1.35
Second Hands ....℔	...	: 1.35
Ammon. Citrate, USP 5℔ bxs.℔	...	: 5.15
Betanaphtholate, 5℔ bxs....℔	...	: 2.65
Citrate, USP 5℔ bxs.......℔	...	: 2.35
Nitrate, 25℔ jars ....℔	...	: 1.50
Oxychloride, 25℔ bxs.......℔	...	: 2.85
Phenolsulfonate, 5℔ cans....℔	...	: 2.50
Salicylate, 25℔ bxs.........℔	...	: 1.55
Subcarbonate, USP, 25℔ bxs..℔	...	: 2.65
X-Ray diag. 1℔ bot.....℔	...	: 3.00
Subgallate, USP, 25℔ bxs....℔	...	: 2.10
Subiodide, 5℔ lots ....℔	...	: 4.00
Subnitrate, USP, 25℔ jars....℔	...	: 2.15
Second Hands ....℔	...	: 2.15
Cones, 1℔ bot. ....℔	...	: 3.15
Subsalicylate, USP, 175 bbls..℔	...	: 2.40

Chemicals

BISMUTH, Tannate, 1 lb bot. ... lb	...	: 2.05
above on basis 25 lb lots. Smaller lots at an advance.		
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks. ton	75.00	: 80.00
Imported, bbls. ... . ton	70.00	: 72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls.......... ton	50.00	: 55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	...	: 2.00
Drums lc/l ex-warehouse... 100 lb	2.35	: 2.60
Contract, c/l wks......... 100 lb	1.90	: 2.15
Drums, lc/l wks.......... 100 lb	2.15	: 2.40
Imported, spot .... 100 lb	...	: ...
Blood, dried, f.o.b. NY....... unit	...	: 3.50
Chicago .... unit	...	: 3.60
Blue Ointment, see Mercury		
Mass, see Mercury		
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate		
Bone, 3 & 50 gr. steam, Chgo.. unit	22.00	: 23.00
Raw, NY .... ton	...	: 34.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs.......... lb	.06	. .07
Black, 200 lb bbls......... lb	...	: 06
Borax, USP, crys. 400 lb bbls.. lb	.05¾	: .06¼
Powdered, USP, 300 lb bbls... lb	.05¼	: .05½
Kegs; USP, 100-150 lb ..... lb	.05¾	: .06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd. bbls. lb	.11¾	: .18
Paste, bbls. .... lb	.08	: .10
Borneol 1 lb bot .... lb	...	: 8.50
British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l. 100 lb	...	: 4.97
Bags, c/l .... 100 lb	...	: 5.07
Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.		
Bromine, bot. in 50 lb cs. wks.. lb	...	: .47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums.... lb	.40	: .42
Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs. lb	.	: 1.65
Brucine Sulfate, 100 ozs...... oz	.15	: .25
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride		
Butyl Acetate, 100 gal. drums.. gal	2.40	: 2.50
...ar, English .... lb	.18	: .20
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs.... lb	.95	: 1.00
Bromide, 50 lb cases jars.... lb	.	: 1.2[illegible]
Iodide, 10 lb bot.......... lb	...	: 4.45
Sulfide, cs. .... lb	1.50	: 1.60
CAFFEINE ALK, USP 5 lb cans.. lb	3.50	: 3.75
Second Hands .... lb	3.50	: 3.60
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot. ..... lb	6.05	: 6.55
Sulfate, 1 lb bot. .... lb	5.40	: 5.90
Citrated, 25 lb cans........ lb	2.90	: 3.10
Hydrobromide, 1 lb bot....... lb	4.65	: 4.90
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bgs, c/l 100 lb	...	: 3.00
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks. lb	.08	: .09
Bromide, 100 lb cs.......... lb	...	: .60
Carbide, 220 lb dr. c/l wks.. lb	...	: .04¼
Drums, lc/l wks.......... lb	...	: .05
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags c/l .... 100 lb	1.00	: 1.10
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls... lb	...	: .04
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l f.o.b. wks. .... ton	....	: 21.00
Imp. shipment .... ton	...	: 19.50
Flake 375 lb drs. c/l drs. f.o.b. wks .... ton	...	: 27.00
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. f.o.b. NY. lb	.13	: .20
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls.. lb	...	: 1.40
...drate see ...me		
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans lb	.60	: .65
Iodide, 5 lb bot............ lb	...	: 4.40
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls.... lb	...	: .13½
U.S.P. .... lb	.50	: 60
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls, c/l NY. ton	..	: 40 00
Phosphate tech 450 lb bbls lb	09	10
Phosphate, precip. tribasic 200 lb bbls., wks. .... lb	.11	: .14
Phosphate, mono. 325 lb bbls. lb	.07	: .08
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs.... lb	.55	: .57
Calomel see Mercury		
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref: 250 lb bbls .... lb	...	: .80
2½ lb slabs, 100 lb cs.... lb	...	: .81¼
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs...... lb	...	: .81¾
1 oz tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs. .... lb	...	: .85¼
CAMPHOR (Cont.)		
½ oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs. .... lb	...	: .86
Jap. ref., 2½ lb slabs. 100 lb cs. .... lb	.66½	: .67½
1 oz. tab., 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins .... lb	...	: .80
½ oz. tab., 100 lb cs., 1 lb tins .... lb	...	: .81
Chinese ref. 2½ lb slabs 100 lb cs. lb. .... lb	...	: ...
Crude, 100 lb cs......... lb	.58	: .60
Camphor, Monobrom., 100 lb cs.. lb	1.85	: 1.90
Camwood, chips .... lb	.09	: .13
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls........ gal	...	: .70
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls......... lb	...	: .50
Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb drs. lcl/NY lb	...	: .06¾
c/l drums, NY........... lb	.	: .06
Carbon Black, 12½ lb bags.... lb	.09	: .10
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid, 20-25cyl. lb	...	: .06
Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs. NY .... lb	.07	: .07½
Drums, c/l NY .... lb	...	: .06¾
700 lb drs. single NY....... lb	.07½	: .08
Carmine, No. 40, 5 lb boxes.... lb	4.75	: 4.85
Casein, edib., 100 lb keg...... lb	...	: .45
Technical, 200 lb bbls...... lb	.10	: .10½
Castoreum, 1 lb boxes .... lb	4.00	: 4.50
Castor Oil, USP, 50 gal. bbls... lb	...	: .17½
Cases, 80 lb 2 tins....... lb	...	: .18½
Tech. see Fixed Oils		
..tch, Rangoon, 100 lb bales.... lb	.14	: .16
Borneo, solid, 100 lb bales.... lb	.04¾	: .05½
Liquid, 450 lb bbls......... lb	...	: .09
Tablets, 120 lb boxes. ..... lb	.13	: .14
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic		
Soda, see soda, caustic		
Cellulose Acetate, 100 lb cases.. lb	1.75	: 2.00
Cerium Oxalate USP 100 lb kegs. lb	.35	: .38
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls........ lb	...	: .03¼
Precip. light 250 lb csks..... lb	.04¼	: .04½

Chemicals

CHALK (Cont.)		
Precip. heavy 560 lb cks....lb	.03¾	: .04
Bulk ....ton	5.00	: 8.00
Precip. English, 7 lb bags...lb	...	: .07½
Charcoal, Bone, see bone black		
Wood, powd. 100 lb bbls.....lb	.04	: .05
Willow, powd. 100 lb bbls....lb	.06	: .07
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks. lb	.01¾	: .02
Bbls., wks. ....lb	.02½	: .02¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags, wks. lb	.05¼	: .05½
Decolorized, bags, wks.....lb	.06½	: .07
China Clay, Dom. ....ton	6.00	: 9.00
Washed & Ground, wks....ton	11.00	: 15.00
Imp., Filler Clay ....ton	16.00	: 23.00
Coating ....ton	20.00	: 25.00
Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs..lb	.75	: .80
25 lb jars ....lb	.83	: .85
Chinoidin, 140 lb drs.........lb	...	: .40
Chloramine-T, 5 lb bot.........lb	1.25	: 2.50
Chlorcosane, 5 lb bot...........lb	.55	: .75
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd. 600 lb drs. ....lb	.75	: .85
40% soln. 100 lb cbys. .....lb	.25	: .30
CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl. c/l wks. ....lb	...	: .04¾
Tank car lots, wks. Contract..lb	...	: .04
100 lb cyl. c/l ....lb	.05½	: .05¾
100 lb cyl. lc/l wks. ....lb	.07	: .08
100 lb cyl. lc/l ex-warehouse..lb	.08	: .09
Chlorobenzene, mono. 100 lb drs. wks. ....lb	.10	: .11
Drs. c/l wks. ....lb	.08	: .08½
Tank car lots wks...........lb	...	: .08
CHLOROFORM, USP 50 lb drs..lb	..	: .36
Second Hands, 650 lb drs...lb	.32	: .33
Technical, 650 lb drums....lb	.31	: .32
Chlorophyll, Oil Sol. ....lb	2.50	: 2.75
Water Sol. ....lb	3.75	: 4.00
Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb bbls. ....lb	.07	: .08
Fluoride, Powd. 400 lb bbls...lb	...	: 30
Chrysarobin, USP, 5 lb cans....lb	5.25	: 5.35
Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tins oz	..	: .60
Crystal ....oz	...	: .65
Sulfate, 100oz. tins.........oz	...	: .40
Resale, 1,000 oz. lots.....oz	...	: .30
Cinchonine alk., pwd. 100oz. tins.oz	...	: .38
Crystal ....oz	...	: .43
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.......oz	...	: .25
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric		
Citrine Ointment, see Mercury		
Coal Tar, See Tars		
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs......lb	2.50	: 3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls......lb	...	: 2.10
10 lb tins, 200 lb cases.....lb	...	: 2.45
COCAINE alk., USP, 1 oz. vial..oz	...	: 10.00
Hydrochloride, USP—1 oz. vials, 25 ozs. ....oz	...	: 7.07
In ⅛ oz. vials.........oz	...	: 7.50
In crystals, granular, powder, or flaky crystals as desired.		
Cocoa Butter, bulk, 200 lb bales. lb	.29	: 30
Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs..lb	.34	: .36
CODEINE, alk., 1 oz. vls. 10 oz. lots ....lb	...	: 9.87
Hydrobromide, 1 oz. vls, 10 oz. lots ....oz	...	: 7.92
Hydrochloride, 1 oz. vls, 10 oz. lots ....oz	...	. 8.77
Nitrate, 1 oz. vls. 10 oz. lots.oz	...	: 8.77
Phosphate, 1 oz. vls, 10 oz. lots ....oz	...	: 7.42
Salicylate, 1 oz. vls, 10 oz. lots ....oz	...	: 7.42
Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 10 oz. lots.oz	...	: 7.92
Small Sizes, ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra, ¼ oz. 30c extra, singles 7c extra per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. cheaper than above. Less than 10 ozs. 15c oz. higher than above.		
CODLIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls. ....bbl	28.50	: 30.00
Newfoundland, 30 gal. bbls..bbl	...	: ...
Colchicine alk USP 1 oz. vial..oz	...	: 15.07
Salicylate, 1 oz. vial ....oz	...	: 15.07
Collodion, USP, 50 lb drums....lb	...	: .24
COPPER metal electrolytic c/l NY ....100 lb	14.88	: 15.00
Lake c/l NY ....100 lb	14.88	: 15.00
Casting, c/l NY ....lb	...	: 14.38
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls......lb	.16	: .17
Chloride, 250 lb bbls.......lb	...	: .28
Cyanide, 100 lb drs.........lb	.49	: .50
Iodide, 5 lb bot............lb	...	: 5.65
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls. ton lots lb	.16½	: .17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls. lb	.23	: .28
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. lc/l spot ....100 lb	4.90	: 5.00
Carlots, bbls., f.o.b.NY100 lb	4.65	: 4.85
Carlots, bbls. delivered.100 lb	4.90	: 5.00
Imp. 550 lb csks spot....100 lb	...	: ...
Powdered, 350 lb 5 bbls....lb	...	: ...
Copperas, bulk c/l wks........ton	...	: 13.00
200 lb bgs., c/l wks.......ton	...	: 16.00
400 lb bbls., c/l wks.......ton	...	: 17.00
Powdered, bbls. . .....100 lb	1.90	: 2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls...100 lb	1.25	: 1.35
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal. bbls. ....100 lb	...	: 4.26
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls....100 lb	...	: 4.31
44 deg. 50 gal. bbls.....100 lb	...	: 4.38
45 deg. 50 gal. bbls....100 lb	...	: 4.45
Corn Sugar, see Glucose		
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb bbls. wet. lb	.40	: .42
Coumarin, 25 lb tins ....lb	3.25	: 3.45
Seconds Hands ....lb	3.25	: 3.30
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 lb bbls. ....lb	.21¼	: .21½
Imp. powd. USP, 224 bbls..lb	.20½	: .21
Creosote, USP, 42 lb cbys......lb	...	: .45
Carbonate, 1 lb bot. 25 lb ..lb	1.70	: 1.80

Chemicals

Creosote, Oil, 50 gal. drs. ......gal	.26	:	.30
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums.....lb	.22	:	.23
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks. Amm.unit	1.90	:	2.00
Cyanamide, NY, basis.........unit	1.65	:	1.75
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	...	:	4.67
Bags, lc/l ....100 lb	...	:	4.77
Yellow, bags c/l ....100 lb	...	:	4.72
bags, lc/l ....100 lb	...	:	4.87
Potato, 220 lb bags, c/l ......lb	...	:	.08¾
Bags, lc/l .. ..lb	...	:	.08¾
Yellow, 220 lb bags......lb	...	:	.08
Tapioca, 200 lb bags, lc/l....lb	...	:	.09
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs...lb	...	:	3.80
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs........lb	4.00	:	4.50
Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs.....lb	.06	:	.07
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs.......lb	...	:	2.50
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs.......lb	.58	:	.61
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 lb cans....lb	.40	:	.45
1000 drs...................lb	.35	:	.40
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50 gal. drs. lb	.20	:	.25
CP drums ....lb	.40	:	.50
Digitalin. Pure, 1 oz. vial......oz.	9.75	:	10.25
Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb	.33	:	.35
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs.......lb	...	:	2.80
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb drs......lb	...	:	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls.....lb	.16	:	.17
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.15	:	.16
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.32	:	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.......lb	.33	:	.3?
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb bbls.....lb	.18	:	.19
Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Diphenylamine, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.48	:	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 170 lb bbls...lb	1.10	:	1.15
Divi Divi, pods, bags... ......ton	41.00	:	43.00
Dover's Powder, USP 5 lb tins....lb	2.20	:	2.30
Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vial.. .oz	...	:	30.07
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Emetine alk., 15 gr. vls.......ea	...	:	1.30
Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vial.....oz	17.00	:	17.50
15 gr. vials..............ea	...	:	.75
Egg Yolk, Spray, 150 lb cs. .....lb	.45	:	.65
EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			
NY ....100 lb	...	:	2.15
Bbls. c/l NY..........100 lb	...	:	2.00
100 lb bgs., c/l NY....100 lb	1.70	:	1.75
Imp., 220 lb bgs. c/l			
NY ....100 lb	...	:	1.35
USP, 300 lb bbls, 10 bbls.100 lb	...	:	2.50
Carlots, bbls. ....100 lb	2.10	:	2.15
Imported, 400 lb bbls..100 lb	1.75	:	2.00
100 lb kegs ......100 lb	2.00	:	2.25
Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars......lb	5.00	:	6.35
Eserine alk., 1 oz. vial.........oz	...	:	24.07
Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vial.....oz	...	:	16.07
Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vial.oz	...	:	11.07
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums.......lb	...	:	.16
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums .....lb	...	:	.19
USP, 1880 55 lb drums .....lb	...	:	.42
Washed, 55 lb drums ....lb	...	:	.33
Motor, 1 lb cans ....lb	.25	:	.31
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot...........lb	.92	:	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs.gal	1.15	:	1.18
85% Ester, 100 gal. drs..gal	...	:	.95
Carlots, drums ......gal	...	:	.92
Tanks Cars ....gal	.	:	.90
Refined, drums ....gal	1.77	:	1.90
Bromide, 115 lb drs. ....lb	...	:	.40
Chloride. 200 lb drs., 15 lb cyl. lb	.26	:	.35
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drs....lb	.25	:	.25½
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs. lb	1.10	:	1.15
Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs....lb	...	:	.70
Glycol ....lb	.65	:	1.00
Chlorhydrin, anhyd. 50 gal. drs. lb	.75	:	.85
40% Solution, 50 gal. bbls. lb	.25	:	.30
Dichloride, 50 gal. drms......lb	.20	:	.25
Ethylideneaniline ....lb	...	:	.70
Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans ....lb	...	:	.90
Feldspar, bulk ....ton	20.00	:	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			
475 lb bbls. ....lb	.10	:	.10½
Imported ....lb	...	:	.07¾
USP, crys. 100 lb kegs ......lb	...	:	.10
Imported ....lb	..	:	.07¾
Neut. Sol'n 42° 140 lb cbys...lb	.06½	:	.07
46°, 140 cbys. ....lb	.08	:	.08½
USP Sol'n 125 lb cbys.......lb	.06½	:	.07
Fish Scrap, dried wks..........unit..	4.50	&	10
Acid, Bulk. 7 & 3½. Dely.			
Norfolk & Balt. basis.unit	4.50	&	50
Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
475 lb bbls. ....lb	.06	:	.06½
Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 lb bbls.100 lb	2.50	:	3.00
Flake White, see lead, white			
Flavine ....lb	.95	:	1.00
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. ex-			
dock ....ton	...	:	25.00
96% bgs. ....ton	...	:	33.50
98% bgs. ....ton	...	:	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 lb bbls.			
c/l wks. ....lb	.09	:	.09¼
Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wks.....lb	...	:	.10½
Bbls., 400 lb lc/l wks........lb	.10	:	.10½
Second Hands ....lb	.09	:	.10
Fossil Flour ....lb	...	:	.04
Formaniline ....lb	...	:	.50
Fuller's Earth, 200 lb bgs. c/l			
mines ....ton	15.00	:	17.00
Imported, 230 lb bags, NY....ton	35.00	:	40.00
Furfural, 300 lb bbls. ....lb	.22	:	.25
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities, drs.gal	2.80	:	3.00
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes........lb	.19	:	.20
Crystals, 100 lb boxes ....lb	.20	:	.21
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls.....lb	.10	:	14
Fustic, sticks ....ton	30.00	:	32.0?
Chips ....lb	.04	:	.0?
G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis			
100% ....lb	.60	:	.65
Gall extract ....lb	.16	:	.18

Chemicals

Gambier, 25% liq. 450℔ bbls.. ℔	.14	.15
Common, 200℔ cases .... ℔	.19½	.20
Singapore cubes, 150℔ bags.. ℔	...	.22
Gelatin, USP silver lbl. 100℔ cs. ℔	.65	.68
Gold Label, 100℔ cases..... ℔	...	...
Technical, 100℔ cs. ...... ℔	.50	.55
GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200℔ bags,		
lc/l wks. ....100℔	1.15	1.25
350℔ bbls. c/l wks.....100℔	...	1.25
Bbls. lc/l wks...........100℔	1.30	1.65
Imported, bbls., spot .... ℔	.80	.85
USP, 300℔ bbls, Imp. sp..100℔	...	1.25
USP, 300℔ bbls. dom. sp.100℔	...	1.75
USP, 300℔ bbls. c/l wks.100℔	...	1.40
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate		
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100		
70° bags, c/l NY...100℔	4.29	4.54
Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY 100℔	4.26	4.45
lc/l NY ....100℔	4.36	4.55
GLUE, pure white, bbls......... ℔	.22	.26
Medium white, bbls.......... ℔	.20	.24
French, bbls. .... ℔	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls.......... ℔	.35	40
Bone, regular, bbls........... ℔	.10	.12
Fish, bbls. ....gal	1.50	1.75
GLYCERIN, C.P., 550 ℔ drums.. ℔	.19	.19½
Cans, 50℔ .... ℔	.20	.22
Dynamite, 100℔ drs. ..... ℔	.18	.18¾
Saponification, tanks .... ℔	.13¼	.13½
Soap, Lye tanks .... ℔	.12¼	.12½
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin		
Graphite, crude 220℔ bags....ton	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500℔ bbls.......... ℔	.05	.09
Ground, lump, bbls.......... ℔	.04	.05
Guaiacol liquid, USP, 25℔ cans. ℔	2.35	2.45
Benzoate, 1℔ bot .... ℔	...	18.00
Carbonate, 5℔ boxes........ ℔	4.00	4.50
Second Hands .... ℔	3.25	3.50
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs.gross	2.75	3.00
Imported, 5 gr. cases........gross	3.75	4.00
Halazone, 5℔ bot............... ℔	2.75	3.25
NENATINE, Paste, 500℔ bbls.. ℔	.09½	.13
Crystals, 400℔ bbls......... ℔	.14	.20
-stock, 25% 600℔ bbls. wks. ℔	.03½	.03¾
Hemlock, bark ....ton	...	20.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP		
100℔ drums .... ℔	.75	.77½
Imported .... ℔	.64	.66
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.		
drs. .... ℔	.82½	.85
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.		
vial ....oz	...	14.57
Five ozs., 1 oz. vials......oz	...	13.50
Hydrastine Alk., USP, 1 oz. vial.oz	14.00	14.57
Hydchlide, USP, 1 oz. vial....oz	...	14.57
Sulfate, 1 oz. vial...........oz	...	16.07
Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr		
vials ....vial	...	1.00
Hydrazobenzene 100℔ kegs..... ℔	...	..
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol. 400℔		
bbls. .... ℔	..	.10
100 vol. 140℔ cbys....... ℔	.32	.34
USP Soln 375℔ bbls........ ℔	.05	.05½
100 vol. 145℔ cbys....... ℔	...	.48
USP bot. 4 oz. cases.......gross	8.00	8 25
Bot. 8 oz. cases..........gross	11.75	12.00
Bot. 16 oz. cases.........gross	19.75	20.00
Hydroquinone, 100℔ kegs ..... ℔	1.40	1.50
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.		
vial ....oz	...	9.57
Five ozs., 1 oz. vials.....oz	...	9.00
Hyoscyamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vial.oz	...	20.07
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vial.oz	...	75.07
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vial..oz	...	25.07
Sulfate, 1 oz. vial...........oz	...	20.07
Hypernic, 51°, 600℔ bbls.... ℔	.16	.18
Hypernic. chips .... ℔	.06¼	.07
INDOL, C. P., 1 oz. bot.......oz	6.00	6.50
Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Indigo, Madras, bbls. .... ℔	.85	.90
Vanilla bbls. .... ℔	...	1.30
IODINE, crude, 200℔ kegs ..... ℔	...	4.10
Resublimed, 10℔ jars ...... ℔	4.65	4.70
Tincture, USP, 50 gal. bbls..gal	4.30	4.40
Carboys .... ℔	4.40	4.50
Second Hands, ...gal	4.25	4.30
Iodoform, powd. 10℔ bot. ...... ℔	...	5.50
Crystals, 10℔ bot. .... ℔	...	6.50
Iridium, metal 10 oz. lots.......oz	...	260.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1℔ bot. ℔	.80	1.00
IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 50℔		
cans .... ℔	...	.69
Green scales. 50℔s....... ℔	...	.69
Cacodylate, 10℔ bot......... ℔	6.50	6.75
Citrate, USP VIII 25℔ cans.. ℔	.99	1.01
Chloride, see ferric or ferrous		
Hypophosphite, 5℔ cans..... ℔	1.50	1.60
Syrup, USP VIII........... ℔	...	.30
Iodide, 1℔ bot.............. ℔	...	4.28
Syrup, USP, 5℔ bot....... ℔	.35	.36
Nitrate, kegs .... ℔	.09	.16
Com'l, bbls. ....100℔	2.75	3.25
Oxalate scales 25℔ cans.... ℔	.85	.88
Oxide red, Spanish .... ℔	.03½	.07½
& Ammon. Oxalate 25℔ bxs. ℔	.42	.45
& Potassium Oxalate, 25℔ bxs. ℔	.45	.47
& Sodium Oxalate, 25℔ bxs.. ℔	.41	.43
Phosphate, USP 50℔ .... ℔	...	.69
Pyrophosphate, USP, 50℔... ℔	...	.74
JALAP RESIN, lump 5 ℔ tins.. ℔	3.25	3.35
Powd. tins .... ℔	3.40	3.50
Kapoc, 200℔ double bales ... ℔	.24	.25
KIESELGUHR, 95℔ bags NY...ton	60.00	70.00
LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanae		
Larch, 25%, 600℔ bbls., wks.. ℔	.03½	.04
Powd., 100℔ bags, wks...... ℔	.07	.08
LEAD, metal c/NY ....100℔	9.50	10.25
Acetate, white crystals 500℔		
bbls. wks. .... ℔	...	.15½
100 to 250℔ kgs. wks.. ℔	...	.16
White, broken, bbls. wks.100℔	...	14.75
White, gran.. bbls., wks.100℔	...	15.00
White, powd., bbls. wks.100℔	...	16.25
Kegs, wks. .... ℔	...	.16¾
Brown, broken, bbls, wks... ℔	...	.14½

Chemicals

LEAD ACETATE (Cont.)			
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.15½	.16
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. lc/l wks.	lb	.21	.26
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	.17	.19
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.15
Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb bot.	lb	3.20	3.40
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.12
Oxide, litharge, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.11¾
100 lb kegs. wks.	lb	...	.16¼
Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.12¼
100 lb kegs, wks.	lb	...	.16¼
Peroxide, 100 lb drs.	lb	.25	.30
White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.10½
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.10½
100 lb kegs, wks.	lb	...	.15
White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.10
Bbls., c/l wks.	lb	...	.10
Licorice Ext. Mass, cases	lb	.25	.26
Compound powder, bbls.	lb	.11	.13
Powdered	lb	.38	.40
Sticks, 1 cs. 100 lb cases	lb	.45	.50
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)			
Live, 325 lb bbls. ton lots, wks.	lb	...	.01½
Ground Stone, bags	ton	...	4.50
Live, Bulk	ton	...	8.50
Single bbl. wks.	lb	...	.01¾
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl., ton lots, wks.	lb	...	.01½
Single bbl. wks.	lb	...	.01¾
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. sing.	lb	...	.03½
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NY.	lb	...	.08½
Drs. c/l NY	lb	...	.08
33° Soln. 50 gal bbls. NY	gal	.15	.16
Linalool, 5 lb bot.	lb	6.25	6.75
Litharge, see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb. USP, 100 lb kgs.	lb	1.50	1.60
Bromide, 100 lb cs.	lb	1.80	1.90
Citrate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.70	1.75
Iodide, 5 lb bot.	lb	...	7.50
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls, lc/l wks.	lb	...	.06¾
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.06¾
Bags. c/l wks.	lb	...	.06½
Imported, 400 lb bbls.	lb	.05¾	.06
Litmus Cubes	lb	.90	1.00
Logwood, 51°, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.08½	.09
Lower grades	lb	.07	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.12¾	.16
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton	23.00	27.00
Chips 150 lb bags	lb	.03	.03½
Luminal, see Phenylethylmalonylurea			
Madder, Dutch	lb	.28	.30
MAGNESITE, crude	ton	...	15.00
Calcined, 500 lb bbls.	ton	...	55.00
Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs.	lb	1.25	1.30
Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY	lb	.08	.08½
75 lb bbls. NY	lb	.09½	.10½
USP, 60 lb bbls.	lb	.12	.14
USP, blocks 100 lb cs. 1, 2, 4 oz.	lb	.19	.23
Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. c/l wks.	ton	...	34.00
Flaked, 350 lb drs. wks c/l.	ton	...	36.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls NY	ton	26.00	28.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.12	.15
30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.07	.07½
Soln. bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.06
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins	lb	...	3.25
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	lb	...	1.05
Oxide. USP light 100 lb bbls.	lb	...	.42
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.50
Peroxide, 5 lb cans	lb	...	2.40
Perborate, 1 lb tins	lb	...	2.02
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	.75	.80
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb csk. NY	lb	.09½	.10
Borate, 30%, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	.24
100 lb kegs	lb	...	.25
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls. NY	ton	80.00	85.00
85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY.	ton	85.00	90.00
MANGANESE DIOXIDE (Cont.)			
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs.	lb	.15	.20
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins	lb	...	2.95
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans.	lb	...	1.40
Iodide, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	6.65
Ore, bulk, NY	lb	.40	.45
Sulfate, 600 lb casks NY	lb	...	.08
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls.	lb	.04½	.05
Mangrove bark, African	ton	...	Nom.
Marble Flour, bulk	ton	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate			
MENTHOL, USP, 60 lb cases	lb	...	12.75
Less cases, 5 lb tins	lb	...	13.25
Domestic, USP, 60 lb cases	lb	...	...
MERCURY, metal, 75 lb flasks	flask	80.00	82.00
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs	lb	...	1.20
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.13
Gran. powd., 200 lb kegs.	lb	...	.98
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.96
Blue Mass, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.66
Powdered, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.68
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb cans 50%	lb	...	.86
USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30%.	lb	...	.60
33⅓% Mercury	lb	...	.74
Calomel, 50 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.22
Citrine Ointment 25 lb jars.	lb	...	.51
Iodide, green 25 lb jars	lb	...	4.10
Red, USP 25 lb jars	lb	...	4.20
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars.	lb	...	4.10
Oxide, Yellow, USP, 25 lb bxs	lb	...	1.68
Red Precip. USP, 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.38
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.48
White Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.34
Powdered, USP, 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.39
With chalk, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	.66
Meta-Nitraniline	lb	.70	.80
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	2.05	2.10

Chemicals

Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.90	.95
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.80	.84
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			
95% tanks	gal	...	.67
Drums c.l	gal	...	.70
Drums, lc/l	gal	...	.72
97% tanks	gal	...	.69
Drums, c/l	gal	...	.72
Drums, lc/l	gal	...	.74
Pure, Acetone free, tks.	gal	...	.75
Drums, c/l	gal	...	.77
Drums, lc/l	gal	...	.80
Bbls. incl. 5c higher			
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal. drums	gal	.75	.80
Tanks, cars	gal	.70	.75
Chloride, 90 lb cyl.	lb	...	.50
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cases	lb	...	.47
500 lb drums	lb	...	.45
Second Hands, cases	lb	.44	.45
Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs.	lb	1.25	1.50
USP, medicinal 5 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.30
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls.	lb	...	3.75
Milk, powd. 150 lb bbls.	lb	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			
Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			
Mineral Rubber	ton	35.00	75.00
Monoacetine, 50 gal. drums	lb	6.	.50
Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			
Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb	.90	1.00
Monomethyl paramidophenol sulfate 100 lb drs.	lb	3.95	4.20
10 oz.	oz	...	7.35
MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz. tins ⅛s 25c extra; single oz. vls., 7c extra, over price for 5 oz. tins. 25 oz. lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower than above schedule. Less than 10 oz. lots 15c oz. higher than above schedule.			
MORPHINE (Cont.)			
acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	7.35
Hydrobromide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	7.35
Hydchlide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	7.35
Ethyl Hydchlide, ⅛ oz vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	11.45
Small Sizes: ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra;			
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans	lb	11.75	12.25
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls.	lb	.04	.05
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	...	.08
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton	...	48.00
R1	ton	...	48.00
J2	ton	...	40.00
NAPHTHA, See Solvent Naphtha			
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.06
Bbls., c/l wks.	lb	...	.05½
bbls. second hands NY	lb	.05½	.06
Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.07
Bbls., c/l wks.	lb	...	.06½
Bbls., second hands NY	lb	.06½	.07
Crushed, chipped, bgs., wks.	lb	...	.05
Crude, imp., bags	lb	...	.02
NICKEL			
Ingot, 100 lb kegs	lb	.29	.32
Salt, single 400 lb bbls., NY.	lb	.09	.10
Double, 400 lb bbls, NY.	lb	.10	.11
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb	.40	.42
Sulfate, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.09	.10
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb			
Nicotine, Free 40%, 8 lb tins	lb	1.35	1.90
Sulfate, 10 lb tins, 40%	lb	1.05	1.25
NITRATE SODA, spot	100 lb	...	2.58½
Future, Jan.-Mar.	100 lb	2.59½	2.61
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	5.50	6.00
500 lb bbls.	ton	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09	.09½
Redistilled, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09½	.10½
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls.	lb	.20	.21
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.14	.15
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs			
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	...	25.00
Oak, tanks, wks.	lb	...	.03¾
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.04½	.04¾
Ochre	lb	...	.03½
Oil Fusel, see Fusel Oil			
OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.	gal	1.00	1.25
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Opium, see crude drugs			
Osage Orange, 51° liquid	lb	.07	.08
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb	.14	.15
Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY.	lb	...	.14
500 lb bbls. NY	lb	...	.14
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs.	lb	2.40	2.50
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs.	lb	...	3.00
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.05½	.06
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	.37
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb	...	1.00
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09	.12
Ortho-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.18	.19
Oxgall, USP, 5 lb bot.	lb	2.00	3.00
Purified, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.50	2.50
Crude, 5 lb bot.	lb	.80	1.25
PALLADIUM, metal 10 oz. lots	oz	75.00	76.00
Pancreatin, USP 5 lb bot.	lb	1.25	1.40
Papain, 10 lb bot. USP, Powd.	lb	2.15	2.25
Crude, 150 lb cases	lb	1.80	1.85
Paraffin, ref'd 200 lb cs. slabs 123-127 Deg. M. P.	lb	.05½	.05¼

Chemicals

PARAFFIN (Cont.)		
128-132 Deg. M. P.........lb	.06 :	.06⅝
133-137 Deg. M. P.........lb	.06½:	.07
138-140 Deg. M. P. ....lb	.07⅛:	.07⅜
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb kegs ....lb	1.10 :	1.15
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs..lb	1.16 :	1.25
Hydrochloride, 100 lb keg....lb	1.35 :	1.40
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls. wks. ....lb	.17 :	.20
25-50 lb kegs ....lb	.18 :	.22
Paraldehyde, 100 gal. drs.......lb	... :	.48
Para-Cymene, Refd., 110 gal drs.gal	2.25 :	2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs. lb	.42½:	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls. ....lb	.50 :	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks. ton ....lb	.66 :	.67
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks. ....lb	.20 :	.22
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls. ....lb	2.75 :	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls.....lb	.55 :	.60
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb bbls. ....lb	.95 :	1.00
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls. ..lb	.42 :	.45
Para-oxy Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs ....lb	... :	1.70
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs....lb	1.55 :	1.80
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb bbls. ....lb	1.25 :	1.30
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb bbls. ....lb	.40 :	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb bbls. wks. ....lb	.18 :	.80
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls. wks. lb	.70 :	.75
PARIS GREEN		
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs....lb	.25 :	.30
Kegs. 100 lbs ....lb	.32 :	.33
Kits, 56, 28, 14 lbs ......lb	.34 :	.35
PARIS GREEN (Cont.)		
Packages, 5 and 2 lbs.......lb	.36 :	.37
Packages, 1 lb, ½, ¼ lb ....lb	.39 :	.43
Paris White, see whiting, French		
Pepsin, USP, 5 lb bot.........lb	2.25 :	2.50
Persian Berries ....lb	.27 :	.30
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb	.02½:	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls....lb	.03½:	.04
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls....lb	.04⅝:	.05
Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.07 :	.07¼
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls. lb	.12½:	.13
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls. lb	.09 :	.09¼
Phenol, see also acid carbolic		
Makers, 950 lb drums, spot....lb	.23 :	.24
Small drums, 240-100 lb ..lb	.24 :	.26
Open market, drums.......lb	... :	.24
240 lb des. drs. wks. ....lb	... :	.25
Natural, 240 lb des drs wks..lb	:	
Phenolphthalein, USP, 100 lb drs. lb	1.20 :	1.40
5 lb cans, 100 lb lots ......lb	1.40 :	1.50
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb kegs ....lb	1.23 :	1.29
Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot. Dom lb	8.00 :	10.00
Imported ....lb	7.00 :	7.75
Phenylethylmalonylurea, oz. pks..oz	... :	5.50
Phosgene, 100 lb cylinders .....lb	... :	...
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks.ton	... :	9.50
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b mines		
Florida Pebble, 68% ......ton	... :	2.15
Florida Pebble, 70% .... .ton	... :	2.25
Florida Pebble. 75-74% ....ton	... :	3.75
Tennessee, 72% ....ton	... :	5.50
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb	.35 :	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks..lb	... :	...
Imported. 112 lb cases.....lb	.90 :	1.00
Yellow, 110 lb cs. wks.......lb	.35 :	.37½
Imported. 112 lb cases. ...lb	... :	.
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl wks. ....lb	... :	.45
Phthalic Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. lb	.23 :	.28
Pilocarpine Hydchlide, USP 25 oz. lots, 1 oz. vials.......oz	3.00 :	3.32
Nitrate, 25 oz...............oz	... :	3.00
Single ozs. ....oz	... :	3.32
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vls..........ea	... :	.85
Pine Oil, stm. dist. bbls.......gal	... :	.66
Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot.....lb	... :	16.00
Piperidine, 25 oz...............oz	1.10 :	1.25
Pitch, Coal-Tar, wks...........ton	24.00 :	26.00
Pitch, prime ....bbl	... :	5.50
Plaster Paris, tech 250 lb bbls.bbl	... :	3.30
Fine Dental, 300 bbls....bbl	... :	4.50
Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots..oz	...	117.00
Podophyllin, 5 lb bot...........lb	5.00 :	5.25
Second Hands ....lb	4.50 :	4.60
POTASH		
Pot. Muriate, basis, 80% bgs., ton	... :	34.55
Pot. Sulfate, basis, 90% bgs., ton	... :	45.85
Dble. Manure Salts, basis 48% bgs. ....ton	... :	26.35
Manure Salts, basis, 30% bulk,ton	... :	17.03
Manure Salts, basis, 20% bulk,ton	... :	10.55
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk..ton	... :	7.75
Bulk in bags, $2.00 extra.		
Prices c.i.f. Atlantic & Gulf Ports.		
Discounts, 50 tons, 5%; 500 tons, 10%.		
POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92% 700 lb drs. wks.......lb	.07⅛:	.07¼
Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY. lb	.07⅛:	.07¼
USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans...lb	.46 :	.48
cases ....lb	.30 :	.35
POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb kegs ....lb	.29 :	.30
Second Hands, kegs.........lb	.26 :	.28
Bicarbonate, crys. 320 lb bbls. lb	.10 :	.10½
Bichromate, crys., 900 lb casks. lb	.08½:	.08⅝
Powd., 900 lb casks wks...lb	... :	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls.......lb	.25 :	.28
Import, 112 lb bbls.....lb	.18 :	.20

Chemicals

Item	Low		High
POTASSIUM (Cont.)			
Bisulfate, C.P., 5 lb cans....lb	...	:	.30
100 lb kegs ....lb	...	:	.22
Bromate, 100 lb cs............lb	...	:	.75
BROMIDE, USP, cryst. 450 lb bbls. ....lb	.48	:	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls....lb	.48	:	.49
Cases, 100 lb ....lb	...	:	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs...lb	.42	:	.44
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks. ....lb	.05¾	:	.06
80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb cks. ....lb	.05¼	:	.05¾
90-95% calc. casks ......lb	.06	:	.06½
96-98% calc. casks ......lb	.06¼	:	.06¾
99% calc. casks ....lb	.07	:	.07½
USP 100 lb kegs ....lb	.12½	:	.13
99% CP casks ....lb	...	:	.12½
Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. c/l wks, ...lb	.09	:	.10
Imp. 112 lb kegs, NY..lb	.07	:	.07¼
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks....lb	.08½	:	.09
Imp., kegs, NY..........lb	.06¾	:	.07¼
Gran. Imp. 112 lb kgsNY.lb	.10½	:	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY..lb	...	:	.07
USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs NY ....lb	.07	:	.07¼
Citrate, USP 50 lb ....lb	...	:	60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases ....lb	.60	:	.65
Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 lb tins ....lb	1.35	:	1.50
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, 10 lb ....lb	2.00	:	2.25
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans....lb	.80	:	.85
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases....lb	3.35	:	3.40
Second Hands, cases........lb	3.35	:	3.40
Lactophosphate, 4oz bot......oz	...	:	.90
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls....lb	.18	:	.20
Imp., 550 lb bbls....lb	.10	:	.12
POTASSIUM (Cont.)			
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY K_2O unit	...	:	.63
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs..lb	.35	:	.40
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs ......lb	...	:	.10¼
PERMANGAN, USP, crys. 500 lb & 100 lb drs., wks....lb	.14½	:	.15
Imp., 113 lb drs. ....lb	.14½	:	.15
Prussiate, red, 500 lb casks..lb	...	:	.39
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks.lb	.18½	:	.19
Salicylate, 25 lb cans ....lb	.60	:	.65
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY.K_2O unit	...	:	.85
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs....lb	.15	:	.18
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars...lb	...	:	.50
Tartrate, neutral, 100 lb kegs.lb	...	:	.51
Titanium Oxalate 200 lb bbls.lb	.25	:	.30
Prussian blue ....lb	.35	:	.40
Sago Flour, 150 lb bags......lb	...	:	.03¾
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls.lb	.04½	:	.06
Lump, bags ....lb	.03½	:	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls........lb	.02¼	:	.03
Pyridine, 50 gal. drums........gal	3.80	:	3.90
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks..lb	.03¼	:	.04
450 lb bbls. ....lb	.03½		.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls..lb	.04½		.05¼
Solid 65% 100 lb bales......lb	...	:	.04½
Clarified, bales ....lb	...	:	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls....lb	.06½	:	.08
Powdered, 100 lb boxes ......lb	.10½	:	.13
Quercitron bark, rough..........ton	...	:	10.00
Ground ....ton	20.00	:	25.00
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinidine Alk., 100oz tins......oz	...	:	.75
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins ....oz	...	:	.50
Quinoidine, see Chinoidin			
QUININE SULFATE, USP			
American, 100 oz. tins........oz	...	:	.50
1oz tins, 100oz lots........oz	...	:	.57
Dutch, 100oz tins............oz	...	:	.50
QUININE SULFATE, USP,			
Java, 100oz tins..............oz	...	:	.50
Japanese, 100oz tins..........oz	...	:	.50
QUININE—(continued)			
Acetate ....oz	...	:	.88
Arsenate ....oz	...	:	.88
Benzoate ....oz	...	:	.88
Bisulfate, USP ....oz	...	:	.50
Citrate ....oz	...	:	.62
Dihydchlide, USP ....oz	...	:	.66
Dihybromide ....oz	...	:	.66
Dicarbonate, 10oz tins........oz	...	:	2.50
Ethyl Carbonate, 16oz. tins...oz	...	:	.91
Ferrocyanide ....oz	...	:	.88
Formate ....oz	...	:	.85
Glycerophosphate ....oz	...	:	.88
Hydriodide ....oz	...	:	.88
Hydrobromide, USP ....oz	...	:	.62
Hydrochloride, USP ....oz	...	:	.62
Hydrochlorsulfate ....oz	...	:	.66
Hydchlide & Urea, USP......lb	...	:	.88
Hypophosphite ....oz	...	:	.83
Lactate ....oz	...	:	.78
Phenolsulfonate ....oz	...	:	.58
Phosphate ....oz	...	:	.74
Salicylate, USP ....oz	...	:	.63
Tannate, USP ....oz	...	:	.45
Tartrate ....oz	...	:	.88
Valerate ....oz	...	:	.89

Small Sizes: 1oz vials or cans, 50oz. lots, 5c oz extra; 5oz cans, 50oz lots 3c oz extra; 25oz cans, 50oz lots, 2c oz extra; single 1oz vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor quinine salts sold and quoted basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate and bisulfate sold basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders or containers extra as above schedule.

Chemicals

Solution. 32-40°, 500℔ bbls.			
R SALT, 250℔ bbls. wks.	℔	.49	.50
Red Lead, see lead oxide			
Red Precipitate, see mercury			
Resorcin, see resorcinol.			
Resorcinol tech, 100℔ kegs	℔	1.35	1.50
USP. 25℔ cans	℔	2.25	2.35
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225℔ bbls.	℔	.20	.21
Imp. USP, 300℔ bbls.	℔	.19	.20
Rosewater, triple, 5gal. demis	gal	.90	1.10
Rosins, (Sold in 600℔ bbls., gross for net,			
B	280℔	...	7.95
D	280℔	...	7.95
E	280℔	...	7.95
F	280℔	...	7.95
G	280℔	...	7.95
H	280℔	...	7.95
I	280℔	...	7.95
K	280℔	...	8.30
M	280℔	...	8.50
N	280℔	...	8.55
WG	280℔	...	9.50
WW	280℔	...	10.50
quotations based on a unit of 280℔).			
Rosin Oil, first run, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	...	.45
Second run, bbl.	gal	...	47
Rotten Stone, lump imp., bbls.	℔	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls.	℔	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls.	℔	.02	.05
Domestic, bags, mines	ton	24.00	30.00
SACCHARIN, USP, 10℔ cans, 25℔	℔	1.75	1.85
Soluble, USP, 10℔ cans, 25℔	℔	1.75	1.85
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Salicin, USP, 1℔ cartons, 25℔	℔	4.75	5.00
Salol, USP, 100℔ drums	℔	.75	.80
Salt, Common, see sodium chloride			
Salt Cake, c/l f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	22.00
SALTPETRE, Double Refined			
Granular, 400-500℔ bbls. c/l wks.	℔	...	.06
SALTPETRE (Cont.)			
Less c/l works, bbls.	℔	.06¼	.06⅝
Large Crystals, 350-400℔ bbls., c/l wks.	℔	...	.07½
Small Crystals, 350-400℔ bbls., c/l wks.	℔	...	.07
Powdered, bbls, c/l wks.	℔	...	.07
Imported, 500℔ bbls., NY	℔	...	.06⅝
Santonin, USP, 1℔ bot.	℔	150.00	153.00
Powd. 1℔ bot.	℔	153.00	157.00
Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5℔ tins	℔	.90	1.10
Satin White, 500℔ bbls.	℔	...	.01½
Schaeffer's Salt, 250℔ bbls. wks.	℔	.60	.65
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.			
Seidlitz Mixture, 225℔ bbls.	℔	.16¼	.16½
SILICA			
Crude, bulk, mines	ton	10.00	12.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton	18.00	30.00
Air floated, bags	ton	32.00	50.00
Extra floated, bags	ton	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal, American	oz	...	.99⅝
Foreign	oz	...	.66⅝
Colloidal, 16oz bot.	oz	...	2.80
Silver Iodide, 16oz bot.	oz	...	.69
Nitrate, 16 oz. bot.	oz	.45¾	.46¾
Nucleinate, 16oz bot.	oz	.34	.38
Proteinate, 16oz bot.	oz	.34	.38
Soap, Castile, 40℔ bxs.	℔	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250℔ bbls.	℔	.28	.29
Green, USP, 150℔ kegs	℔	.07	.07¼
Soapstone, see Talc, crude			
SODA ASH, 58% light			
1-4 bags, deliv'd NY	100℔	...	2.19
5 & Up bags, deliv'd NY	100℔	...	2.04
1-4 bbls., deliv'd NY	100℔	...	2.44
5 & Up bbls., deliv'd NY	100℔	...	2.29
Contract, Basis 58% bags c/l wks.	100℔	...	1.38
Prompt and spot, Basis 58% bags c/l wks.	100℔	...	1.48
Contract, Basis 58% dense bags			
SODA ASH (Cont.)			
c/l wks.	100℔	...	1.46
Pmpt. and spot, Basis 58% bags c/l wks.	100℔	...	1.56
SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid			
1-4 drums deliv'd NY	100℔	...	3.91
5 & Up drums deliv'd NY	100℔	...	3.76
Ground & Flake, 76%			
1-4 drums, deliv'd NY	100℔	...	4.31
5 & Up drums deliv'd NY	100℔	...	4.16
1-4 bbls. deliv'd	100℔	...	4.56
5 & Up bbls., deliv'd	100℔	...	4.41
Contract basis 76% c/l wks.	100℔	...	3.10
Pmpt. and spot, Basis 76% c/l wks.	100℔	...	3.30
Contract 74% low grade c/l wks. flat	100℔	...	3.02
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks. c/l drs.	100℔	...	3.60
Contract 76% drums c/l wks, flat	100℔	...	3.50
USP, stick, 10℔ cans	℔	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol	℔	.25	.27
SODIUM ACETATE, crys. 450℔ bbls. wks.	℔	.04¾	.05⅛
Aluminate, 500℔ bbls, wks.	℔	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda			
Arsenite, 4℔ mat. wks. drums	gal	.50	.60
Drums, 8℔ material, wks.	gal	1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100℔ bbls.	℔	.62	.65
Bicarbonate, 400℔ bbls, NY	100℔	...	2.25
Bbls. c/l wks	100℔	...	2.00
112℔ kegs wks.	100℔	...	2.25
112℔ kegs, NY	100℔	...	2.50
Bichromate, 600℔ casks wks.	℔	.06¼	.06½
Casks, c/l NY	℔	.06¼	.06½
Casks, NY	℔	.06⅛	.06⅝
Bisulfite dry powder, 500℔ bbls., wks.	℔	.04	.04¼

Chemicals

SODIUM—(Continued)			
BROMIDE, USP, 450 lb bbls....	lb	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb	lb	48	.49
Imp. USP, 112 cs..........	lb	.43	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs.	lb	...	1.05
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb. bot. 25 lb	lb	5.50	5.90
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls. lc/l NY	100 lb	1.30	1.35
Works c/l	100 lb	1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb bbl. lc/l NY	100 lb	...	2.40
Pure photographic, 100 lb keg	lb	.06	.08
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks...	lb	...	.06¼
Imported, 112 lb kegs.....	lb	.06½	.06⅝
Imp. 450 lb cks........	lb	.09	.09¼
C. P., 300 lb bbls........	lb	.05	.06
Chromate, 800 lb bbls......	lb	...	.08
Citrate, USP, IX, 50 lb kegs..	lb	...	.59
USP, VIII, 50 lb kegs....	lb	...	.52
Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases wks.	lb	...	.22
Ton lots, wks...........	lb	...	.22
73-76%, 100 lb cases, wks.	lb	...	.19¾
125-128%, 200 lb cs.....	lb	.20	.20½
120-125%, 200 lb cs.....	lb	.17	.18
118-120%, 200 lb cs.....	lb	.16	.17
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks....	lb	.08¾	.09¼
Imp. 350 lb bbls	lb	.08¾	.09
Glycerophosphate, USP, cryst.. 25 lb cans	lb	1.40	1.50
Powder, 25 lb tins	lb	1.45	1.60
Solution, USP, 25 lb tins...	lb	1.05	1.15
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypochlorite, Soln., 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.05
14½% soln., 50 lb cbys...	lb	...	.04
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb bbls,fob,wks.	lb	.22	.24
For Stripping, 50 lb cans..	lb	.35	.40
Hypophosphite USP 25 lb cans	lb	.70	.75

SODIUM—(Continued)			
HYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys. 375 lb bbls. wks..	100 lb	2.65	3.05
Bbls. c/l wks.......	100 lb	...	2.50
100 lb kegs wks.....	100 lb	2.75	3.35
Imp.	100 lb	2.50	2.65
Granulated, bbls. wks...	100 lb	2.90	3.30
Bbls. c/l wks.......	100 lb	...	2.75
Kegs, wks.	100 lb	3.00	3.60
Regular crystals	100 lb	2.35	2.65
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars......	lb	4.25	4.30
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls.....	lb	.55	.70
Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls....	lb	.59	.62
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs. c/l NY	lb	...	2.60
Future, NY	100 lb	2.61	2.63
Double Refined 400 lb bbls gran. c/l wks..........	lb	...	.04¼
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls., spot makers	lb	...	.09
Imp. 650 lb casks	lb	.09¼	.09½
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls., wks....	lb	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs..	lb	...	.39
Perborate, 275 lb bbls.......	lb	...	.21½
Imp. 225 lb drs...........	lb	...	.22
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb	.25	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium, tech. 550 lb bbls., ...	lb	.03½	.03¾
USP, gran. 275 bbls....	lb	.07	.07¼
Imp. gran.	lb	.05½	.06
USP, recrys. 275 bbls...	lb	.10	.11
Mono-sodium, 100 lb kgs...	lb	.24	.26
Tri-sodium, tech., c/l bbls.	lb	.03½	.04
Picramate, 100 lb kegs.....	lb	...	.60
Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls.	lb	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.10	.10½
Imp. 450 lb cks......	lb	.10	.10½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs....	lb	.24	.26
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs.......	lb	...	.40
Second Hands, USP, kegs..	lb	.37	.40

SODIUM—(Continued)			
Silicate, 60° 700 lb bbls., f.a.s. NY	100 lb	...	2.00
Works, 1000 lb drums..	100 lb	...	1.90
Works, tanks	100 lb	...	1.75
40° domestic, 700 lb c/l f.o.b. wks.	100 lb	...	.90
Works, 1000 lb drums...	100 lb	...	.85
Works, tanks	100 lb	...	.75
Spot, drums, bbls......	100 lb	1.05	1.30
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.04	.04½
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt			
Sulfate, Anhydrous, 550 lb bbls. c/l wks.	lb	.03¾	.04
Impt. 250 lb bbls......	lb	.03	.03½
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs., lc/l wks.	lb	.04	.04½
Drs. c/l wks.	lb	.03	.03½
Imp. 700 lb drs. NY....	lb	...	.03½
60% broken, 650 lb drs. wks.	lb	.04¼	.05
Imp., 500 lb drs., NY...	lb	.03¾	.04
30% crys. 440 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.02	.02½
Imp. 400 lb bbls.......	lb	.02	.02½
Sulfite, crys. 400 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
Anhydrous, 400 lb bbls....	lb	.09½	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.35	.37
kegs	lb	.35	.37
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls.....	lb	.45	.47
Tungstate, crys. 100 lb kegs..	lb	.55	.60
Anhydrous, kegs	lb	...	.75
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	.29	.30
8000 gal. tank cars, wks	gal	.24	.25
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.	oz	.30	.40
Single oz. vial	oz	...	.47
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.......	gal	.91½	.93
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks..	lb	.01	.01¼
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks.	lb	.02	.02¼
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags......	lb	.09	.10

Chemicals

STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs. c/l. 100 lb	...	: 4.07
Bags, lc/l .... 100 lb	...	: 4.17
Pearl, 140 lb bags c/l..... 100 lb	...	: 3.97
Bags, lc/l .... 100 lb	...	: 4.07
Potato, domestic, 200 lb bags. lb	.05½	: .06
Imported, bags duty paid.. lb	...	: .06½
Steamed Bone Meal, 3 & 50 Balt. ton	...	: 27.30
STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 50 lb kegs .... lb	.51	: .52
Carb. 600 lb bbls. wks....... lb	...	: .07
100 lb kegs, wks.......... lb	...	: .08
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars...... lb	...	: 4.00
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls., wks.... lb	.10	: .10½
Imp., bbls., NY....... lb	...	: .09½
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs.. lb	.75	: .80
STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys. 100 oz. tins .... oz	...	: .81
Alk. powd., USP .... oz	...	: .71
Acetate .... oz	...	: .80
Glycerophosphate, USP .... oz	...	: .80
Hydrobromide .... oz	...	: .80
Hydrochloride .... oz	...	: .80
Hydrophosphite .... oz	...	: .90
Nitrate, USP .... oz	...	: .80
Phosphate .... oz	...	: .80
Sulfate, USP, crys. powd.... oz	...	: .57½
Saccharinate .... oz	...	: 1.92

Strychnine preparations quoted bases 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Small Sizes; ⅛oz vials, 50c extra; ¼oz vials, 25c extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra. Lots of 25 ozs. 5c higher than above schedule. Lots of less than 25 ozs. 10c higher per oz.

Sugar Coloring bbls. .... gal	.63	: .72
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 lb bbls.. lb	.21½	: .22
Second Hands, USP, bbls.... lb	.19	: .20
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane		
Sulfonethylmethane, USP, 10 lb bxs. lb	3.55	: 4.05
Sulfonmethane, USP, 10 lb bxs.. lb	2.65	: 2.85
SULFUR, crude bulk, c/l NY.. ton	18.00	: 19.00
SULFUR (Cont.)		
Crude, f.o.b. mines ...... ton	14.00	: 15.00
Brimstone, 250 lb bags, c/l 100 lb	1.75	: 1.95
Less c/l bags NY...... 100 lb	1.85	: 2.10
Roll, 500 lb bbls. c/l NY. 100 lb	...	: 2.15
Less c/l bags NY...... 100 lb	2.20	: 2.45
Flour, Heavy, 290 lb bbls, 100 lb	2.50	: 3.05
Light, 100%, 260 lb bbls, 100 lb	2.60	: 3.15
Rubbermakers 100%, 240 lb bbls, NY .... 100 lb	2.50	: 3.30
Commercial, 99%, 150 lb bgs. NY .... 100 lb	1.35	: 1.65
For Dusting, 99%, 100 lb bgs. NY.......... 100 lb	2.00	: 2.50
Flowers, 100%, 240 lb bbls. NY .... 100 lb	3.00	: 3.55
Precipitated, 125 lb bbls NY.. lb	.14	: .17
Lac, 125 lb bbls NY........ lb	.07	: .10
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. wks. .... lb	.06	: .07
150 lb cbys. wks......... lb	....	: .08
Yellow, 700 lb drs. wks. .... lb	.05	: .06
150 lb cbys. wks. .... lb	...	: .07
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl. .... lb	.08	: .08½
Iodide, USP, VIII, 5 lb bot.. lb	...	: 4.55
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether		
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.... lb	.75	: 1.00
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls...... lb	.06	: .07½
Stainless, 600 lb bbls..... lb	.11	: .12
Sumac, Sicily, 160 lb bags.... ton	...	: 180.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags ...... ton	50.00	: 53.00
Destructive, distilled, bbls.... gal	.68	: .70
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY.. ton	40.00	: 50.00
Refined white, bags ...... ton	60.00	: 80.00
French, 220 lb bgs., NY..... ton	30.00	: 35.00
Refined, white, bags...... ton	35.00	: 45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb bags NY. ton	13.00	: 15.00
Refined, 100 lb bags NY... ton	16.00	: 18.00
Tankage, ground, NY .... unit	3.40	& 10
High grade f.o.b. Chicago... unit	3.00	& 10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bags.. lb	.05¾	: .06
Medium grade bags .... lb	.04¾	: .05
Low grade, bags .... lb	.03½	: .04½
Tar, Coal Gas, Tks, wks. ...... gal	.06	: .08
Coke Oven Tks, wks...... gal	.07	: .08
Water Gas, Tks, wks...... gal	.06	: .08
Tar, kiln-burnt .... bbl	12.00	: 12.50
Retort .... bbl	...	: 12.00
Tartar Emetic, tech. 700 lb bbls. lb	.24	: .25
USP, 300 lb bbls. .... lb	.31	: .34
Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	.60	: .62
Terpineol, CP 1000 lb drums... lb	.48	: .50
Cans, 50 lb .... lb	.53	: .57
Imported, cans, 25 lb ...... lb	.95	: 1.20
Terpenyl Acetate, 25 lb cans.... lb	1.65	: 1.85
Terra Alba, No. 1, 300 lb bbls 100 lb	1.85	: 1.90
No. 2, bbls.............. 100 lb	1.25	: 1.35
Theobromine Alk., 5 lb cans.... lb	4.00	: 4.10
and Sod. Salicylate, 1 lb bot.. lb	...	: 3.42
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls. .... lb	.27	: .29
Thymol, USP, 25 lb tins ...... lb	5.25	: 5.50
TIN, Metal Straits, NY .... 100 lb	...	: 58.13
Iodide, 5 lb boxes .... lb	7.25	: 7.50
American standard, NY.. 100 lb	...	: 56.25
99% American, NY ... 100 lb	...	: 55.75
Bichloride, 50% soln. 100 lb bbls., wks. .... lb	...	: .16½
Crystals, 500 lb bbls., wks... lb	...	: .40½
100 lb kegs, wks...... lb	...	: .41
Oxide, 300 lb bbls., wks...... lb	...	: .58
100 lb kegs, wks..... lb	...	: .60
Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs. wks. lb	...	: .33½
Titanium Oxide, bbls., wks..... lb	.13	: .14
Tolidine, 350 lb bbls. .... lb	.93	: .97
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls......... lb	...	: 1.10
Toluene, 8000 gal. tank cars, wks. gal	...	: .26
110gal. drs. wks. .... gal	...	: .31
Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs. wks. lb	.31	: .32
Triacetin, 50 gal. drs., wks.... lb	...	: .37½
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases.... lb	...	: 1.00
Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane		
Triphenylguanidine .... lb	...	: .80
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls. lb	...	: .55

Chemicals

Tripoli, 500 ℔ bbls	100 ℔	2.50	3.00
Tungsten NY	WO_2 unit	...	8.80
Turkey Red Oil, bbls	℔	.11	.12
Turpentine, see Spirits Turpentine			
Wood, see Wood Turpentine			
Ultramarine Blue	℔	.15	.35
UREA, pure, 112 ℔ cases	℔	.18	.20
Valonia Cups, 30-31% tan	ton	35.00	Nom.
Beard, 42% tan, bgs	ton	...	52.00
Mixtures, 36% tan	ton	...	39.00
VANILLIN, USP, 500 oz. cans	oz	...	.49½
Cans, 80 ozs	oz	...	.50
Cans, 16 ozs	oz	...	.51
Second Hands	oz	.47	.50
Venetian Red	℔	...	.05
Verdigris, see Copper Subacetate			
Vermilion, Amer. 100 ℔ kegs	℔	.35	.40
English, kegs	℔	1.40	1.45
Veratrine Sulfate, 1oz vial	oz	...	1.65
Hydrochloride, 1oz vial	oz	...	1.85
Veronal, see Acid Diethylbarbituric			
Wattle bark, bgs.	ton	...	41.00
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
White Precipitate, see mercury			
Whiting, 200 ℔ bags, c/l wks.	ton	13.00	15.00
Bags, lc/l NY	ton	...	18.00
Gilders, bags, NY	ton	13.50	15.00
French, bags, NY	ton	...	18.00
English, bags, NY	ton	...	21.00
Witch Hazel Extract, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	1.05	1.10
Wood Turpentine, stm. dist. bbls.	gal	.82½	.85
XYLENE, 3° dist range, nitration tks. wks.	gal	.45	.50
110 gal. drs. NY	gal	.50	.55
5° dist. range, 8000 gal. tanks wks.	gal	.30	.31
110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	.35	.40
10° dist. range, drums, wks.	gal	.30	.35
Tanks, wks.	gal	.25	.26
Commercial 110 gal. drs., wks.	gal	.30	.31
Tanks, wks.	gal	.25	.26
Xylidine	℔	.40	.42
YARA YARA, 1 ℔ tins	℔	1.65	1.80
Yohimbin Hydchlide, 1 oz. vial.	oz	3.00	3.57
Yolk Oil, bbls	℔	...	.35
ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs c/l NY	100 ℔	...	8.25
Common Slabs, c/NY	100 ℔	8.02½	8.07½
Mossy, 25 ℔ bxs NY	℔	...	.14
Ammonium Chloride, powd., 400 ℔ bbls.	℔	.07½	.08
Carb. tech. 150 ℔ kegs NY	℔	...	.20
USP, 100 ℔ kegs	℔	...	.33
Chloride, fused, 600 ℔ drs. wks.	℔	...	.06
Drs. c/l wks.	℔	.04½	.05
Granulated, 500 ℔ bbls, wks.	℔	.07	.07½
Imported, drs. NY	℔	.06½	.06½
Solution, 50%, tanks wks	100 ℔	2.25	2.50
USP, 25 ℔ jars	℔	.27	.29
Cyanide, 100 ℔ drs.	℔	.40	.41
Dust, 100 ℔ tins, wks.	℔	.09	.09¾
500 ℔ bbls., kegs, lc/l wks.	℔	...	.10
500 ℔ bbls., kegs, c/l wks.	℔	...	.09¼
Iodide, 5 ℔ bots.	℔	...	5.28
Nitrate, 25 ℔ jars	℔	...	.45
Oxide, Amer. 300 ℔ bbls, wks.	℔	.08¼	.08¾
French, 300 ℔ bbls wks.	℔	.10½	.12½
Bbl c/l wks.	℔	.09⅞	.11⅞
Bags, c/l wks	℔	.09⅝	.10⅛
USP, 100 ℔ bbls. c/l	℔	...	.17
Ton lots, wks.	℔	...	.18
Imported, white seal, bbls.	℔	...	.12
Green seal, bbls.	℔	...	.10
USP 100 ℔ bbls.	℔	.15½	.16
Stearate, USP, 50 ℔ bbls.	℔	.20½	.21
Sulfate, 400 ℔ bbls., wks.	℔	.03¼	.03½
Bbls., c/l wks.	℔	...	.03
USP, 100 ℔ kegs	℔	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 ℔ bbls.	℔	.30	.33
Sulfocarbolate, 100 ℔ kegs	℔	.32	.35
wks.	100 ℔	1.25	1.75

Oils

Castor, No. 1, 400 ℔ bbls.	℔	.17⅛	.18
80 ℔ cases	℔	...	.18⅛
No. 3, bbls.	℔	.17	.17½
Blown, 400 ℔ bbls.	℔	...	.19
China Wood, bbls., spot NY	℔	.15½	.15¾
Tanks, Spot, NY	℔	...	...
Dec. forw. arr. NY bbls.	℔	.15¼	.15½
Cst., tks., Dec. forw	℔	.13⅝	.13¾
Coconut Ceylon, 375 ℔ bbls., NY.	℔	.11½	.11¾
8000 gal. tanks, NY	℔	.10¼	.10⅝
Cochin, 375 ℔ bbls., NY	℔	.12	.12½
Tanks, NY	℔	...	.11⅛
Manila tanks, P. Coast	℔	...	.09⅝
Manila, tanks, NY	℔	...	.10
Edible, bbls., NY	℔	.12½	.13
Cod Newfoundland, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.58	.60
Tanks, NY	gal	.55	.56
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	℔	.06	.06⅛
Corn, ref., 375 ℔ bbls., NY	℔	.14	.14¼
Crude, tanks mills	℔	...	.10⅝
Bbls., NY	℔	...	.12
Cottonseed, crude, tks., mill	℔	...	.10
P. S. Y., 100 bbls. NY	℔	.11½	.12⅛
White, 100 bbls. lots, NY	℔	...	...
Winter yellow, 100 bbls., NY	℔	...	.14
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls., NY	℔	.04¼	.04½
English, light, bbls., NY	℔	...	.05½
Brown, bbls., NY	℔	.04	.04½
Light brown, bbls., NY	℔	.04½	.05
Dark, bbls., NY	℔	.03½	.04
Neutral, bbls., NY	℔	.10	Nom.
Moellon, bbls., NY	gal	...	.50
Greases, choice white, bbls. NY	℔	.13¾	.14
Yellow	℔	...	.10
Brown	℔	.9¾	.10
House	℔	.09⅝	.10
Bone naphtha	℔	...	.07

OILS

Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal	...	Nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls., NY	lb	...	Nom.
Lard, prime steam, bbls.	lb	.15⅝	.16
Compounds, bbls.	lb	...	.13
LARD OIL, Edible, prime, bbls.	lb	...	.19⅞
Off prime, bbls.	lb	...	.18¾
Extra, bbls.	lb	...	.16⅛
Extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb	...	.14¾
No. 1, bbls.	lb	...	.14¼
No. 2, bbls.	lb	...	.13¾
LINSEED, raw c/l bbls., spot	gal	...	1.15
Five bbls., raw	gal	...	1.19
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal	...	1.21
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal	...	1.22
Raw, lc/l bbls.	gal	...	1.11
Tanks	gal	...	1.09
Jan., Feb., c/l wks.	gal	...	1.15
Mar., Apr., c/l wks.	gal	...	1.16
May-June, c/l wks.	gal	...	1.17
Imported, bbls., NY	gal	...	...
Tanks, NY	gal	...	...
Menhaden, crude bbls., wks.	lb	...	...
Crude, tanks, Balt.	gal	...	.60
Light strained, bbls., NY	gal	.70	.72
Yellow, bleached, bbls., NY	gal	.73	.75
Extra bleached, bbls., NY	gal	.75	.77
Blown, bbls., NY	gal	...	.80
Neatsfoot, 20° c.t.t. bbls., NY	lb	...	.18½
Pure, bbls., NY	lb	...	.15¾
Extra, bbls., NY	lb	...	.14¾
No. 1, bbls., NY	lb	...	.14¼
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls., NY	lb	.15¾	.16
No. 2, bbls., NY	lb	.14½	.15
No. 3, bbls., NY	lb	...	.13½
OLIVE, denatured bbls., NY	gal	1.30	1.35
Edible, bbls., NY	gal	2.15	2.25
Foots, bbls., NY	lb	...	.10
Shipments new crop	lb	.09⅞	.10
Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks	lb	.10	.10¼
Niger casks	lb	.09	.09¼
Bonny old Calabar, casks	lb	...	Nom.
Palm Kernel, bbls., NY	lb	.10½	.10¾
Peanut, refined, bbls., NY	lb	...	.16
Crude, mills buyers' tks.	lb	...	...
Crude, bbls., NY	lb	...	.11¼
Perilla, bbls., NY	lb	...	.15
Poppyseed, bbls., NY	gal	2.25	2.50
Rapeseed, refined, bbls., NY	gal	...	1.00
Blown, bbls., NY	gal	...	1.12
Red Oil, distilled, bbls.	lb	...	.11¾
Saponified, bbls.	lb	...	.11¾
Tanks	lb	...	.11
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast	gal	...	...
Sesame, edible, bbls.	lb	...	Nom.
Sod Oil, bbls., NY	gal	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude, tks., Coast	lb	...	.11⅜
Crude, tks., NY	lb	.12¾	.12¾
Crude, bbls., NY	lb	.13¾	.14¼
Refined, bbls., NY	lb	...	.14
Sperm, 38° c.t. blchd. bbls. NY.	gal	.92	.93
45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY.	gal	...	.90
STEARIC ACID, s.p. 200 lb bags.	lb	...	.13
Double pressed, bags	lb	...	.14
Double pressed bgs., saponified.	lb	...	.14
Triple pressed, bgs., distilled.	lb	...	.16
Triple pressed, bgs., saponified.	lb	...	.16
Stearine, oleo, bbls.	lb	.11¾	.11⅞
Tallow, edible, tierces	lb	...	.12
City, extra loose	lb	...	.11
Tallow Oil, acidless tks., NY	lb	...	.12
Bbls., c/l NY	lb	...	.13¾
Walnut, crude bbls, NY	lb	—	—
Whale, nat winter bbls., NY	gal	...	.77
Blchd. winter bbls., NY	gal	...	.81
Extra Blchd. bbls., NY	gal	...	.83
Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast	gal	...	...
Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast	gal	...	...
Crude, No. 3, tanks Coast	gal	...	...

Crude Drugs

Accroides Gum, yel.	lb	.18	.20
ACONITE Leaves, bales	lb	.10	.12
Root, USP, bags	lb	.33	.35
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales	lb	1.55	1.60
No. 2, bales	lb	...	1.50
No. 3, bales	lb	...	1.35
Agaric, white, cases	lb	2.75	3.00
Almonds, bitter, bags bxs.	lb	.60	.65
Sweet, bags	lb	.54	.57
Meal, tins, boxes	lb	.24	.26
Aletris Root, bags	lb	.42	.44
Alkanet Root, bags	lb	.08	.09
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bbls.	lb	.65	.70
Cape, 400 lb cases	lb	.08½	.09
Curacao, 100 lb cases	lb	.10½	.11
Socotrine, whole, 100 lb cs.	lb	.25	.30
Select, cakes, lb	lb	.35	.37
Althea Root, cut cases	lb	.42	.45
Whole, bags	lb	.11	.12
Ambergris, black boxes	oz	8.00	10.00
Grey, boxes	oz	...	26.00
Ammoniac, tears, bags	lb	.68	.73
Angelica Root, dom. bags	lb	.12	.13
Angostura Bark, bags	lb	...	...
Anise, Levant bags	lb	.15	.16
Russian, bags	lb	.13	.14
Star, cases	lb	.11	.11½
Spanish, bags	lb	.15	.15½
Annatto Seed, 200 lb bags	lb	.21	.22
ARABIC GUM,			
White, No. 1, 200 lb bags	lb	.26	.27
Seconds, 250 lb bags	lb	.24	.25
Sorts, amber, 200 bgs. bls.	lb	.13	.13½
Powd., USP, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.18	.20
Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.21	.22
Powd., 200 lb bbls.	lb	.23	.24
Arnica Flowers, bales	lb	.10	.11
Root, bags	lb	.25	.30

Crude Drugs

Arrowroot, Amer., pwd. bbls	lb	.10½	.11
St. Vincent, powd., bbls	lb	.13	.14
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb cases	lb	.23	.25
Powd., 50 lb bxs.	lb	.38	.40
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags	lb	.45	.50
Balmony Herbs, bales	lb	...	.14
BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cs	lb	.42	.44
South American, 80 lb cs	lb	.45	.48
Fir Canada, cans	lb	11.00	11.50
Oregon, bbls., cans	lb	1.00	1.10
Peru, 120 lb cases	lb	1.95	2.05
Tolu, 120 lb cases	lb	1.65	1.75
Bamboo Brier Root, bags	lb	.05½	.06
Barberry Bark, tree bales	lb	.11	.13
Root, bags	lb	...	...
Bayberry Bark, bales	lb	.10	.12
Wax, bbls.	lb	.21	.22
Belladonna Leaves, bales	lb	.27	.28
Root, bags	lb	.13	.14
Bees Wax, white cases	lb	.45	.50
Yellow, refined, cases	lb	.35	.38
Crude, bags	lb	.28	.30
Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes	lb	1.30	1.35
Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	lb	.25	.27
Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags	lb	.14	.15
Beth Root, bags	lb	.28	.30
Bitter Root, 100 lb bags	lb	.40	.42
Blackhaw Bark, root, bales	lb	.33	.34
Tree, bales	lb	.15	.16
Blood Root, bags	lb	.14	.15
Blueflag Root, bags	lb	.30	.32
Boldo Leaves, bales	lb	.20	.21
Boneset Herb, bales	lb	.08	.09
Borage Flowers, bales	lb	.17	.20
Bryonia Root, bags	lb	.10	.11
Black Indian Root, 100 lb bags	lb	.40	.42
BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 lb bales	lb	.76	.78
Less, bales	lb	.81	.83
Long, bales	lb	...	...
Buckthorn Bark, bags	lb	.05	.05½
Burdock Root, bags	lb	.13	.15
Burgundy Pitch, dom., 110 lb stands Gross for net	lb	...	.05
Calabar Beans, bags	lb	...	...
Calamus Root, bleachtd cases	lb	.33	.35
Unbleached, bags	lb	.06	.07
Calendula Petals, imp., bales	lb	.22	.24
Calisaya Bark, bales, powd	lb	.25	.26
Camphor, see Chemicals			
Canary Seed, Morocco bags	lb	.07½	.08
South American, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb	.32	.34
Canella Alba Bark, bales	lb	.53	.55
Cannabis, true Imp. bags	lb	...	...
American (no assay) bales	lb	.35	.40
USP	lb	.50	.70
Cantharides, Chinese cases	lb	.95	1.00
Powdered, boxes	lb	1.15	1.20
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb	.85	.90
Powdered, boxes	lb	1.00	1.10
Caraway Seed, African, bags	lb	.10½	.10¾
Dutch, 11 lb bags	lb	.10¾	.11
Cardamom, bleached, cases	lb	2.25	2.35
Decorticated, cases	lb	2.00	2.10
Green, grinding, bags	lb	1.65	1.75
Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags	lb	.39	.42
No. 1 N Country bags	lb	.34	.36
No. 2 N Country bags	lb	.28	.30
No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags	lb	.22	.23
No. 3 Chalky, bags	lb	.22	.23
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bales	lb	1.25	1.50
So-called, bales	lb	.50	.52
Cascara Sagrada, bales, 1920-22 bark	lb	.26	.28
1923 bark	lb	.21	.24
1924 bark	lb	.14½	.15
Cascarilla Bark, quills bales	lb	...	...
Siftings, bbls.	lb	...	...
Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	lb	.12½	.13
China, Whole Rolls, cases	lb	.07½	.08
Saigon, assort. bales	lb	.30	.31
Cassia Fistula, baskets	lb	.09	.10
Castile Soap, USP, powd., 200 lb bbls.	lb	.27	.28
Castor Beans, bags	lb	.03	.03½
Castoreum, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Catechu Gum, bags	lb	.11	.12
Catnip Herb, bales	lb	.25	.29
Celery Seed, bales	lb	.30	.30½
Ceresin Wax, white bags	lb	.10½	.11
Yellow, 200 lb bags	lb	.09	.10
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman cases bales	lb	.15	.17
Hung. cases bales	lb	.06	.06½
Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls	lb	.06	.06½
Wood, powd. bbls	lb	.04	.05
Chestnut Bark, bags	lb	.07	.08
Herb, bales	lb	.06	.06½
Chicle Gum, bags	lb	.82	.85
Chiretta, bales	lb	.10	.12
Cinchona Bark, red quills bales	lb	.60	.70
Broken bales	lb	.25	.27
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales	lb	.41	.42
Broken, bales	lb	.30	.32
Civet, Abyssin horns	oz.	2.75	3.75
Clover Tops, bags	lb	.17	.18
Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales	lb	.30	.31
Amboynas, bales	lb	.30	.31
Penang, bales	lb	.40	.42
Cochineal, USP, boxes	lb	.45	.47
Coca Leaves, Huanuco bags	lb	...	...
Truxillo, bags	lb	...	...
Cohosh Root, Black bags	lb	.08	.08½
Blue, bags	lb	.10	.10½
Colchicum Root, bags	lb	.07	.08
Seed, bags	lb	.17	.19
Colocynth, apples, cases, bales	lb	...	...
Pulp, USP, bales	lb	.28	.30

Crude Drugs

Article	Unit	Low	High
Colombo Root, whole bags	lb	.03	.03½
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	lb	.05	.06
Comfrey Root, bags	lb	.13	.14
Condurango Bark, bales	lb	.12	.14
Conium Seeds, bags	lb	.13	.14
Copaiba Balsam Para, see Balsams			
Copal Gum	lb	.13	.15
Coriander Seed, Bombay bales	lb	.06	.06½
Morocco, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Bleached, bags	lb	.10½	.11
Corn Silk, bales	lb	.04½	.05½
Cotton Root Bark, bales	lb	.12	.14
Cowhage, oz. tins	oz	...	.55
Cramp Bark, so-called bales	lb	.07	.08
True, bags	lb	.30	.32
Cranesbill Root, bags	lb	.16	.18
CUBEB BERRIES, XX bags	lb	.60	.65
Powdered, boxes	lb	.63	.65
Culvers Root, bags	lb	.22	.23
Cumin Seed, Levant bags	lb	.20	.22
Malta, bags	lb	.19	.19½
Morocco, bags	lb	.18	.18½
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps	lb	.12½	.13
Jewelers, large, straps	lb	...	.50
Small, straps	lb	...	.35
French straps	lb	.12½	.13
Powdered, boxes	lb	.13	.14
Broken, boxes	lb	...	.07
Damar Gum, 136 lb cases	lb	.27	.28
Damiana Leaves, bales	lb	.65	.70
Dandelion Root, Imp., bags	lb	.24	.25
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales	lb	.09	.09½
Digitalis Leaves, bales	lb	.09	.10
Dill Seed, bags	lb	.06	.07
Dogwood Bark. Jamaica bags	lb	.10	.11
American, bales	lb	.07	.08
Doggrass Root, USP, cut bags	lb	.10	.11
Dragons Blood, mass cases	lb	.65	.70
Reeds, boxes	lb	.75	.80
ECHINACEA ROOT, bags	lb	.31	.32
Elecampane Root, bags	lb	.09	.10
Elder Flowers, bags	lb	.11	.14
Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases	lb	.10	.11
Elm Bark, select 5 lb bundles cases	lb	.27	.28
Grinding, bags	lb	.15	.16
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.23	.25
ERGOT, 150-200 lb bags	lb	.60	.65
Eucalyptus Leaves, bales	lb	.05	.06
Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags	lb	.10	.11
Euphorbium Gum, cases	lb	.25	.27
Powdered, boxes	lb	.40	.42
Fennel Seed, French, bags	lb	.10½	.11
German, bags	lb	.15	.17
Indian, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bbls.	ea	13.00	13.50
Ground, 180 lb bbls.	lb	.07¾	.08
Fenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags	lb	.05	.05½
Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags	lb	.10	.12
Fringe Tree Bark, bags	lb	.20	.21
Fumigating Pastilles Black, 1 lb bxs.,	lb	.17	.18
Red, 1 lb. bxs.,	lb	.17	.18
GALANGAL ROOT, bags	lb	.08	.09
Galbanum Gum, cans	lb	.80	.85
Gambier Gum, bags	lb	.20	.21
Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases	lb	.76	.78
Powdered, cases	lb	.83	.85
Gelsemium Root, bags	lb	.11	.11½
Gentian Root, bags	lb	.08½	.09
Powdered, bags	lb	.13	.14
Ginger, African, bags	lb	.20	.20½
Jamaica, grinding, bags, bbls.	lb	.26	.32
Japan, bags	lb	.16½	.17
Cochin, ABC & Lemon, bags	lb	.21½	.22
Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags	lb	8.00	10.00
Northwestern Wild, bags	lb	12.00	14.00
Southern Wild, bags	lb	9.00	11.00
Golden Seal Root, bags	lb	3.50	3.70
Powdered, boxes	lb	4.00	4.10
Grains of Paradise, bags	lb	.15	.16
Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales	lb	.07¾	.08½
Guaiac Gum, 80 lb cases	lb	.42	.44
Guarana, tins, cases	lb	.60	.65
GUM, see Arabic Gum, etc.			
HELLEBORE ROOT,			
Black, bbls.	lb	.08	.10
Powdered	lb	.15	.17
White, Powd., 250 lb bbls.	lb	.11	.12
Helonias Root, (unicorn false) bags	lb	.67	.68
Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags	lb	.03½	.04
Chilian, bags	lb	.03½	.04
Henbane Leaves, bales, USP	lb	.29	.30
No assay	lb	.26	.27
Henna Leaves, bales	lb	.09½	.10
Powdered	lb	.12	.13
Honey, Calif., 120 lb cases.	lb	.12½	.13
Hops, N. Y. prime bales	lb	.28	.30
Pacific Coast prime bales	lb	.25	.27
Horehound Herb, bales	lb	.09	.10
Horsetail Rush, bags	lb	...	.15
India Gum, see Karaya			
INSECT FLOWERS, open whole Bales	lb	.38	.40
Closed whole, bales	lb	.40	.42
Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls.	lb	.45	.47
Flowers and Stems, 50 p.c. 200 lb bbls.	lb	.30	.32
Ipecac Root, Cartagena, bags	lb	2.15	2.20
Powdered, 200 lb bbls., bxs.	lb	2.35	2.45
Rio Whole, bags	lb	2.15	2.25
Powdered, 200 lb bbls., bxs.	lb	2.35	2.45
Isinglass, American, 130 lb cs.	lb	.75	.80
Russian (Beluga) bxs. ctns.	lb	4.00	4.50
JABORANDI LEAVES, bales	lb	.10	.10½
Jalap Root, whole, 150 lb bags	lb	.29	.35
Powdered, USP, 250 lb bbls.	lb	.34	.36
Japan Wax, White, bags	lb	.15½	.16
Job's Tears, White, bags	lb	...	...
Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags	lb	.05½	.08
KAMALA, boxes	lb	1.05	1.10
Karaya Gum, powdered, bbls.	lb	.10	.18

Crude Drugs

Kava Kava Root bags	lb	.12	.12½
Kino Gum, black cases	lb	.50	.55
Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.04½	.05
Kousso Flowers, bags	lb	1.50	1.75
LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags	lb	.50	.55
Larkspur Seed, bags	lb	3.00	3.50
Laurel Leaves, bales	lb	.04½	.05
Lavender Flowers, ordinary	lb	.22	.24
Selected	lb	.28	.38
Leeches, tubs	Per 100	4.00	5.00
Lemon Peel, bags	lb	.08	.09
Licorice Root, Russian, whole	lb	.07	.07½
Spanish, natural bales	lb	.08½	.09
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.09	.09½
Selected, 2 & 5 lb bundles	lb	.14	.17
Cuttings, 125 lb bags	lb	.06	.06½
Greek, 150 lb bales	lb	.03	.03½
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales	lb	.05	.06
Lime Juice, clarified bbls	gal	.60	.65
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales	lb	.10	.11
Without Leaves, bales	lb	.17	.18
Liverwort Leaves, bales	lb	.19	.20
Lobelia Herb bales	lb	.40	.42
Lobelia Seed, bags	lb	.62	.65
Lovage Root, Imported, bags	lb	.18	.20
Lupulin, boxes	lb	1.25	1.30
Domestic	lb	1.25	1.30
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs	lb	.95	1.00
MACE, Siauw, No. 1	lb	.87	.90
Banda, No. 1 cases	lb	.92	.94
Batavia, No. 2 cases	lb	...	...
West India, cases	lb	.75	.77
Malva Flowers, blue bales	lb	.35	.37
Black, bales	lb	.55	.60
Manna, large flake cases	lb	.78	.79
Small flake, cases	lb	.40	.42
Sorts, cases	lb	...	.30
Mandrake Root, bags	lb	.11	.12
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cans	lb	.55	.57
Mezereon Bark, bags	lb	.11	.12
Matico Leaves, bales	lb	.12	.13
Marjoram Leaves, German bales	lb	.29	.31
French, bales	lb	.40	.45
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags	lb	.03½	.04
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb	.05½	.06
Bleached	lb	...	...
Moss, Iceland bales	lb	.07½	.08
Irish, bleached, bales	lb	.09	.09½
Selecdet, bales	lb	.12	.13
Mullein Flowers, tins	lb	.90	1.00
Musk, pods, Carbadine, tins	oz	16.00	17.00
Tonquin	oz	22.00	25.00
Grain Cab.	oz	25.00	26.00
Tonquin	oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, see Chemicals			
Musk Root, Russian, bags	lb	2.00	2.10
Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags	lb	.11	.11½
Bombay, brown	lb	.09	.10
California, brown	lb	.11	.11½
Yellow	lb	...	.11½
Chinese yellow	lb	.05	.05½
English, yellow	lb	.09½	.10
Dutch, yellow	lb	.08	.08½
Danish, yellow	lb	.08½	.09
Myrrh Gum, select 200 lb cs.	lb	.24	.26
Sorts, cases	lb	.20	.22
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb	.17	.18
Aleppy. bags	lb	.14	.15
Nutmegs, 110s cases	lb	.55	.57
75s, 80s, cases	lb	.59	.61
Nux Vomica Buttons, bags	lb	.05	.05¼
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
OAK BARK, red bags	lb	.05	.06
White, bags	lb	.06	.07
Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases	lb	.11	.11½
Tears, 280 lb cases	lb	.11	.11½
No. 1, all white 280 lb cases	lb	.22	.23
Opium, gum, USP, cases	lb	12.00	13.00
Granular, cans	lb	13.00	14.00
Powdered, USP, cans	lb	13.00	14.00
Orange Flowers, cases	lb	.50	1.00
Orange Peel, bitter, bags	lb	.07½	.07¾
Sweet, bags	lb	.10	.10½
ORRIS ROOT, Florentine bold bags	lb	.09	.10
Powdered, 200 lb bbls.	lb	.12	.13
Verona, bags	lb	.08	.09
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.10	.11
Fingers, cans	lb	.50	.55
Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags	lb	.22	.24
Green, hard bags	lb	.27	.28
Refined, yellow bags	lb	...	...
PAPRIKA, bags	lb	.18	.24
Hungarian	lb	.26	.28
Pareira Brava Root, bags	lb	.13	.14
Parsley Seed, bags	lb	.09	.10
Patchouli, Leaves, bales	lb	.16	.18
Pennyroyal Herb, bales	lb	.08	.12
Pepper, black Sing. bags	lb	.13½	.14½
White, bags	lb	.18¾	.19
Peppers, red Mombasa, bags	lb	.10½	.11
Cherries, bags	lb	.14	.16
Bombay, bags	lb	.12	.14
Japan, bags	lb	.22	.24
Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales	lb	.22	.24
Cuts, bales	lb	.12	.14
Domestic leaf	lb	.18	.19
Peru Balsam, see Balsams			
Pichi Leaves, bags	lb	.23	.25
Pimento, select bags	lb	.08	.08½
Pink Root, true bags	lb	.80	.85
Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch			
Pleurisy Root, bags	lb	...	.22
Plantain Leaves, bales	lb	...	.15
Poke Berries, bags	lb	...	.15
Poke Root, bags	lb	.10	.10½
Pomegranate Bark, of root bags	lb	...	.30
Of Fruit, bags	lb	...	.30
Of Tree	lb	...	.30
Poppy Flowers, red bags	lb	.25	

Crude Drugs

Poppy seeds, Dutch, bags	℔	.10½	.11
German, bags	℔	.10½	.11
Turkish, bags	℔	.09½	.10
Blue Indian, bags	℔	...	...
White Indian, bags	℔	.08	.08½
Prickly Ash Bark, Southern, bags	℔	.26	.28
Northern, bags	℔	...	...
Prickly Ash Berries, bags	℔	.14	.16
Prince's Pine, bales	℔	.25	.30
Pulsatilla Herb, bags	℔	.16	.18
Pumpkin Seed, bags	℔	.14	.16
QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	℔	.07	.07½
Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags	℔	...	.06
Quince Seed, bags	℔	.78	.90
RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags	℔	[illegible]	.06½
Dutch, bags	℔	.07	.07½
Japanese, small, bags	℔	.06	.06½
Raspberries, dried boxes	℔	.56	.60
Red Saunders	℔	.17	.19
Rhatany Root, bags	℔	.09	.10
RHUBARB, Root. H.D., cases	℔	.38	.40
Powdered, 200 ℔ bags	℔	.43	.45
Rosemary Leaves, bales	℔	.04½	.05
Rosemary Flowers, cases bales	℔	.25	[illegible]
Rose Petals, pale	℔	.27	.30
Red	℔	.95	1.00
Rue Herb, bales	℔	.18	.22
SABADILLA SEED, bags,	℔	.13½	.15
Powder, bbls.	℔	.18	.19
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales	℔	.60	.64
Valencia, 1 ℔ cans	℔	44.00	45.00
Sage, Dalmatian bales	℔	.05	.05½
Greek, bales	℔	.04½	.05
Spanish, bales	℔	.03	.03½
Sandalwood, chips bags	℔	.17	.18
Ground, bags	℔	.21	.22
Sandarac Gum, 300 ℔ bbls.	℔	.44	.46
Mexican, bales	℔	.22	.23
Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras, bales	℔	.65	.70
Mexican	℔	.19	.21
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales	℔	.15	.17
Select, bales	℔	.29	.31
Savory Leaves, bales	℔	.06	.06½
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags	℔	.08½	.09
Scammony Resin, boxes	℔	1.20	1.30
Scammony Root, bags	℔	.06½	.07
Senega Root, bags	℔	.58	.59
SENNA. Alex 150 ℔ cases	℔	.21	.23
Half Leaf, 350 ℔ bales	℔	.13	.15
Siftings, 400 ℔ bales	℔	.10	.11
Powdered, 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	.14	.14½
Tinnevelly, job 350 ℔ bbls.	℔	.11	.14½
Grinding. 350 bales	℔	.05	.07
Powdered, 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	.14	.14½
Pods, 350 ℔ bales	℔	.13	.14
Serpentaria Root, bags	℔	.82	.84
Shellac, D.C., bags	℔	.77	.79
V.S.O. bags	℔	.77	.79
Diamond I, bags	℔	.77	.79
Superfine, Orange, bags	℔	.67	.69
Fine, bags	℔	.66	.68
T.N., bags	℔	.63	.65
Garnet, A. C.	℔	.61	.63
Button bags	℔	.79	.81
Bleached, ground, bbls.	℔	.61	.63
Bone Dry, bbls.	℔	.73	.74
Simaruba Bark, bales	℔	.07	.08
Sideritis Herb, cut bags	℔	.15	.18
Skullcap Leaves, Eastern, bales	℔	.65	.70
Western, bales	℔	.34	.38
Sloe Berries, bags	℔	.03	.04
Snake Root, Canada natural, bags	℔	.35	.37
Stripped, bags	℔	.50	.65
SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 ℔ bales	℔	.10	.11
Cut, 125-175 ℔ bags	℔	.10½	.11
Crushed, 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	.11	.12
Powdered, 200 ℔ bbls.	℔	.14	.15
Spearmint Leaves, American bales	℔	.15	.22
Spermaceti, blocks, cakes, cases	℔	.38	.43
Spikenard Root, bags	℔	.25	.26
Spruce Gum, boxes	℔	1.00	1.50
Squaw Vine, bales	℔	.18	.20
Squills, white	℔	.05	.06
Powdered, bulk	℔	.12	.14
Stavesacre Seed, bags	℔	...	...
Sticklac, Siam, 250 ℔ bales	℔	.46	.48
Stillingia Root, bags	℔	.11½	.12
Stone Root, bags	℔	.09	.10
Styrax, liquid artif.	℔	.65	.70
Gen. USP.	℔	.85	.95
St. Ignatius Beans, bags	℔	.12	.13
St. John's Bread, bags	℔	.03	.05
Stramonium Leaves, bales	℔	.07½	.08
Stramonium Seed, bags	℔	.12	.13
Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus	℔	.50	.60
Kombe, bags	℔	.55	.65
Sunflower Seed, domestic bags	℔	.06	.06½
South American, bags	℔	.05	.05½
TAGALDER BARK, bags	℔	.05	.06
Tamarinds, bbls.	℔	.05	.05½
Kegs	per keg	...	3.50
Tansy Herb, bales	℔	.18	.19
Tar, Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	1.40	1.50
Thus Gum, 280 ℔ bbls.	℔	.07½	.08
Thyme. Spanish bales	℔	.08	.08½
French, bales	℔	.11	.11½
Tilia, see Linden			
Tolu Balsam. see Balsams			
Tonga Bark, bags	℔	.27	.29
Tonka Beans, Angostura, cases	℔	2.15	2.25
Para, cases	℔	.90	1.00
Surinam, cases	℔	...	...
Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon 160 ℔ cs.	℔	1.15	1.20
No. 2 to No. 6, cases	℔	.90	1.16
Powdered, 50 ℔ boxes	℔	.80	.82
Turkish, cases	℔	.70	.85

Essential Oils

Turmeric Root, Madras bags	lb	.13	.13½
Aleppy, bags	lb	.11	.11½
Powdered	lb	.12	.13
China, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs.	lb	.15	.16
Artificial, 80 lb cases	lb	.11	.13
Spirits, see Naval Stores			
UNICORN ROOT, false, see Heloni			
True, see Aletris			
Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	lb	.04½	.05
VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags	lb	.22	.30
Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases	lb	11.00	12.00
Cuts, cases	lb	9.00	9.50
Bourbon, cases	lb	9.00	9.50
South American, cases	lb	...	...
Tahiti, yellow label cases	lb	7.00	7.50
Green Label, cases	lb	...	...
Vetivert Root, 100 lb bags	lb	.25	.26
Violet Flowers, bags	lb	.80	.95
WAHOO BARK, of root bags	lb	.86	.90
Of Tree, bags	lb	.35	.37
White Pine Bark, rossed, bags	lb	.07½	.08
White Poplar Bark, bags	lb	.06	.07
Wild Cherry Bark, thin green Rossed, bales	lb	.12	.13
Thick Rossed, bales	lb	.08	.09
Thin Natural, bales	lb	.09	.09½
Thick Natural, bales	lb	.05	.06
Willow, bark bags	lb	...	.06
White, bags	lb	...	.15
Witch Hazel Bark, bgs	lb	.07	.08
Witch Hazel Leaves, bales	lb	.07¾	.08
Worm Seed, American bags	lb	.08½	.09
Levant, bags	lb	3.75	4.00
Wormwood Herb, imported bales	lb	...	.10
Yacca Gum, red	lb	.04	.04½
Ground	lb	.05½	.06½
YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags	lb	.12	.14
Yellow Parilla Root, bags	lb	.16	.17
Yerba Santa, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Zedoary Root, bags	lb	.11	.12

Essential Oils

Almond Bitter USP, 5 lb bot.	lb	3.15	3.25
Bitter ff PA 5 lb bots.	lb	3.25	3.50
Sweet, 56 lb cans	lb	.85	.90
Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins	lb	.28	.30
Apricot, see Peach Kernel			
Amber, crude 25 lb tins	lb	.70	.75
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
Angelica Root, 1 lb bot.	lb	28.00	30.00
ANISE, Tech., 66 lb case	lb	.55	.57
USP, 50 lb tins	lb	.60	.62
Bay, 25 lb tins	lb	2.20	2.35
Bergamot, 25 lb coppers	lb	3.45	4.00
Artificial, 25 lb cans	lb	2.20	2.35
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb bot.	lb	.75	.80
Crude, 50 lb tins	lb	.30	.50
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins	lb	4.75	5.00
Cade, 25 lb cans	lb	.35	.40
Cajuput, native, 50 lb tins	lb	.75	.80
Calamus, 5 lb bot.	lb	4.20	4.65
Camphor, heavy, 1000 lb drums	lb	.14½	.15
Japanese, white, 72 lb cases	lb	.14	.14½
White, 1000 lb drums	lb	.13½	.14
Cananga, native 25 lb tins	lb	2.00	2.25
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	2.50	3.00
Caraway, USP	lb	2.75	2.85
Cardamom, USP, 1 lb lot	lb	32.00	34.00
Carvol, 5 lb bot.	lb	9.50	10.50
Cascarilla, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	50.00	52.00
CASSIA, 80-85 p.c. 400 lb drm.	lb	2.15	2.25
Redistilled, USP, 50 lb cans	lb	2.65	2.75
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	lb	.85	.95
Cedar Wood, light 100 lb drums	lb	.80	.85
Celery, 1 lb bot.	lb	10.00	11.00
Chaulmoogra, 80 lb cases	lb	.85	.90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1 lb bot.	lb	11.00	12.50
Leaf, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.40	1.50
CITRONELLA, Ceylon 1000 lb drums	lb	.74	.81
50 lb tins	lb	.77	.84
Java, 400 lb drums	lb	...	...
50 lb tins	lb	...	...
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.10
6 lb bot.	lb	2.10	2.20
Copaiba, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.42	.45
Coriander, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	10.75	11.00
Croton, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.95	1.00
Cubebs, USP, 5 lb bot.	lb	4.50	4.75
Cumin, 1 lb bot.	lb	11.00	11.50
Dill, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.25	4.50
Erigeron, 20 lb tins	lb	3.75	4.00
EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP, 56 lb cs.	lb	.59	.61
500 lb drums	lb	.57	.59
Fennel, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.90	1.10
Geranium, Algerian, 25 lb tins	lb	7.25	7.75
Bourbon, 25 lb tins	lb	7.00	7.50
Turkish, 28 lb tins	lb	4.25	4.50
Ginger, 1 lb bot.	lb	12.00	13.00
Hemlock, 50 lb cans	lb	.82	.85
Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	lb	3.00	3.25
Juniper Berries, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	1.85	2.00
Wood, 50 lb tins	lb	.50	.60
Lavender, USP, 28 lb tins	lb	5.25	7.50
Spike, Spanish, 50 lb cans	lb	1.10	1.75
LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.97½	1.15
American, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans	lb	1.25	1.35
Limes, Express, 25 lb tins	lb	2.25	2.35
Distilled, 25 lb tins	lb	1.20	1.35
Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb cases	lb	3.50	3.75
Mace, distilled, 50 lb tins	lb	1.50	1.60
Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals			
Mustard, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	14.00
Artif., USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.00	3.25
Neroli, Bigarade, ½ & 1 lb bot.	lb	40.00	60.00
Petale, 1 lb bot.	lb	90.00	120.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot.	lb	10.00	25.00

Essential Oils

Nutmeg, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	1.50	1.60
Orange, bitter, 25 lb tins	lb	2.60	2.75
Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb tins	lb	2.70	2.80
Italian, 25 lb cop.	lb	2.80	3.00
American, 25 lb tins	lb.	2.75	2.80
Distilled, 25 lb tins	lb	1.40	1.50
Spanish, 25 lb tins	lb	2.80	2.90
Origanum, 50 lb cans tech.	lb	.30	.35
Parsley, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	4.00
Patchouli, 5 lb bot.	lb	4.50	5.50
Pennyroyal, dom., 25 lb tins	lb	2.00	2.15
Imported, 25 lb tins	lb	1.65	1.70
PEPPERMINT, nat., 60 lb cases	lb	10.00	10.25
Redis., USP, 60 lb cases	lb	10.50	10.75
Petit Grain, S. A., 25 lb tins	lb	2.10	2.20
French, 1 lb bot.	lb	7.00	8.00
Italian, 25 lb tins	lb	2.25	2.35
Pimento, 25 lb tins	lb	2.50	2.60
Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb tins	lb	...	1.40
Pumilio, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	...	2.25
Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz. pkgs.	oz	...	9.00
Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkgs.	oz	8.00	9.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot.	oz.	2.00	3.00
Rosemary, USP, 27½ lb tins	lb	.42	.46
1000 lb drums	lb	.35	.40
Tech., 27½ lb tins	lb	.35	.40
Rue, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	4.25
Sandalwood, E.Ind.USP, 76 lb cases	lb	6.85	7.10
W. Indian (Amyris) 25 lb tins	lb	2.60	2.70
Sassafras, USP, 50 lb cans	lb	1.20	1.30
Artificial, 1000 lb drs., 60 lb cans	lb	.34	.36
Savin, 5 lb tins	lb	2.25	2.40
Spearmint, USP, 60 lb cases	lb	4.25	4.50
Spruce, 50 lb tins	lb	.82	.85
Tansy Amer., 20 lb tins	lb	3.20	3.30
Tar, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.25	.26
Refined, USP 25 lb tins	lb	...	...
Thyme, red, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	.85	1.00
White, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.10
Tech., 110 lb drums	lb	.30	.35
Vetivert, Bourbon 1 lb bot.	lb	12.00	14.00
Indian, 1 lb bot.	lb	30.00	32.00
Java, 1 lb bot.	lb	20.00	22.00
Wine, heavy 1 lb bot.	lb	...	1.50
WINTERGREEN			
Sweet bch., 25 lb tins	lb.	2.50	3.00
Southern, 25 lb tins	lb	1.85	2.00
Gaultheria, true 25 lb tins	lb	7.00	8.00
Southern, 25 lb tins	lb	3.75	4.00
Synthetic, USP, 50 lb cases	lb	...	.47
Wormseed, Balt., USP, 25 lb tins	lb	3.15	3.25
Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tins	lb	4.00	4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb tins			
No. 1	lb	6.00	8.00
No. 2	lb	5.00	6.00
Manila, 1 lb bot.	lb	28.00	40.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot.	lb	10.00	12.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	2.75	3.00
Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot.	lb	2.50	2.75
Cubeb, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Ginger, 5 lb bot.	lb	4.25	4.75
Malefern, See Aspidium			
Orris 1 lb bot.	lb	15.00	18.00
Pepper, black, USP, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	4.00
Vanilla, 1 lb bot.	lb	22.50	25.00

Aromatic Chemicals

NATURAL DERIVATIVES

Anethol, 2 lb bot.	lb	1.25	1.75
Borneol, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.50
CITRAL, 25 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.50
Citronellal, 1 lb bot.	lb	2.50	3.00
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.90
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	3.25	3.50
Geraniol, Domestic, 50 lb cans	lb	3.50	4.00
Imported, 5 lb bot.	lb	3.75	4.50
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Imported	lb.	5.25	6.25
Linalool, 5 lb bot.	lb	6.00	6.25
From Bois de Rose, 5 lb bot.	lb	7.00	7.50
MENTHOL, 60 lb cases	lb	...	12.75
Less cases, 5 lb cans	lb	...	13.25
Rhodinol, 1 lb bot.	lb	18.00	21.00
Extra, 1 lb bot.	lb	40.00	47.00
SAFROL, 60 lb cans	lb	.45	.47
Thymol, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	5.25	5.50

SYNTHETIC AROMATICS

Acetaldehyde, 50% sol pure, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.75	2.00
Acetophenone, CP, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.25	4.50
Aldehyde, C-8 (Octyl) 1 lb bot.	lb	45.00	60.00
Aldehyde, C-9 (Nonyl), 1 lb bot.	lb	70.00	75.00
Aldehyde, C-10 (Decyl), 1 lb bot.	lb	50.00	58.00
Aldehyde, C-12 (Duodecyl), 1 lb bot.	lb	27.50	32.50
Aldehyde, C-14, 1 lb bot.	lb	22.50	25.00
Aldehyde, C-16, 1 lb bot.	lb	70.00	80.00
Aubepine, see Anisic Aldehyde			
Amyl Acetate, pure 5 gal. cans	gal	4.00	4.25
Amyl Butyrate, 1 lb bot.	lb	1.75	2.00
Amyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Amyl Formate, 1 lb bot.	lb	1.50	1.75
Amyl Phenyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.50	5.00
AMYL SALICYLATE, dom. 100 lb cbys.	lb	1.45	1.50
Imported	lb	2.25	2.50
Amyl Valerate, 5 lb bot.	lb	4.75	5.00
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.75	4.25
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 lb cbys	lb	1.40	1.50
FFC, 40 lb cbys.	lb	1.50	1.65
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate			
Benzophenone, 1 lb bot.	lb	6.75	7.00
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys.	lb	1.55	1.75
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.45	1.55
BENZYL BENZOATE, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.60	1.75
Medicinal FFC	lb	1.75	2.00
Benzyl Butyrate, C.P., 1 lb bot.	lb	5.50	6.00
Benzyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	lb	10.00	10.50
Benzyl Formate, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.00	3.25

Aromatic Chemicals

Bornyl Propionate, 1℔ bot	℔	5.00	5.25
Bornyl Acetate, 1℔ bot	℔	3.75	4.00
Bromstyrol, 25℔ cases	℔	3.50	4.00
Butyl Anthranilate, 1℔ bot.dom.	℔	...	16.00
Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate			
Cinnamic Acid, 5℔ cans	℔	3.00	3.25
Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1℔ bot.	℔	9.00	9.50
Crystallizable	℔	9.50	10.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	℔	3.50	3.75
CITRONELLOL, 1℔ bot.	℔	9.00	11.00
Imported, 1℔ bot	℔	10.00	12.00
Citronellyl Acetate, 1℔ bot	℔	13.00	14.00
COUMARIN, 25℔ cans	℔	3.25	3.45
DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25℔ cans	℔	.40	.45
1000℔ drs.	℔	.35	.40
Diphenyloxide, 25℔ tins	℔	.85	.90
Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5℔ bot	℔	.45	.50
Ethyl Benzoate, 5℔ bot	℔	1.85	2.00
Ethyl Butyrate, 5℔ bot	℔	1.75	2.00
Ethyl Caproate, 1℔ bot	℔	3.25	3.50
Ethyl Cinnamate, 1℔ bot	℔	3.50	3.75
Ethyl Formate, 5℔ bot	℔	2.00	2.10
Ethyl-methyl Paracresol, 1℔ bot.	℔	3.25	3.50
Ethyl Phenylacetate, 5℔ bot	℔	3.75	4.00
Ethyl Propionate, 1℔ bot	℔	2.25	2.50
Ethyl Valerate, 5℔ bot	℔	4.50	4.75
Ethyl Salicylate, 5℔ bot	℔	3.25	3.50
Formic Ether. See Ethyl Formate			
Geranyl Acetate, 1℔ bot.	℔	5.00	5.50
Geranyl Butyrate, 1℔ bot	℔	13.00	13.50
Geranyl Formate, 1℔ bot	℔	12.00	12.50
Heliotropin, dom., 100—10℔s.	℔	1.85	2.00
Imported	℔	2.25	2.50
Hydroxycitronellal, 1℔ bot	℔	12.00	14.00
Indol, CP, 1 oz. bot	oz	6.00	6.50
Ionone, 1℔ bot. 100%	℔	10.00	11.00
Alpha	℔	14.50	16.00
Beta	℔	12.75	14.50
Methyl	℔	16.00	18.00
Iso-Butyl Benzoate, 5℔ bot	℔	4.75	5.00
Iso-Safrol, 1℔ bot. imported	℔	5.00	5.25
Domestic, 5℔ bot	℔	4.00	4.25
Linalyl Acetate, 1℔ bot. Dom.	℔	8.00	9.50
Imp., 1℔ bot	℔	8.00	8.50
Linalyl Benzoate, 1℔ bot	℔	13.00	14.00
Linalyl Formate, 5℔ bot	℔	10.50	12.00
Methyl Acetophenone	℔	4.00	4.25
METHYL ANTHRANILATE dom.,			
1℔ bot.	℔	2.50	3.00
Imported	℔	3.00	3.25
Methyl Benzoate, 5℔ bot. import.	℔	2.00	2.25
Domestic, 5℔ bot	℔	1.75	2.00
Methyl Cinnamate, 1℔ bot	℔	3 50	3.75
Methyl Heptenone, 1℔ bot	℔	8.00	8.25
Methyl Paracresol, 1℔ bot	℔	8.00	9.00
Methyl Phenylacetate, 5℔ bot dom.	℔	3.75	4.00
METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 500 ℔			
drums	℔	...	.45
50℔ cases	℔	...	.47
Second Hands	℔	.44	.45
Mirbane, rect., 1000℔ drums	℔	.12	.14
Musk Ambrette, 1℔ cans	℔	11.75	12.25
Musk Ketone, 1℔ cans	℔	14.50	15.00
Musk Xylene, 5℔ cans	℔	3.65	3.80
Nerolin, 1℔ cans	℔	1.65	1.80
Oenanthic Ether, 1℔ bot.	℔	1.50	2.00
Para-Cymene, Refd., 110 gal. drs.	gal	2.25	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde, Dom.,			
1 lb.. bot. 50 p.c.	℔	8.00	8.50
Imported, 50 p.c	℔	7.00	7.50
80-85 p.c.	℔	14.00	16.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1℔ bot	℔	3.00	3.25
Phenyl Diacetate, 1oz. bot	oz	3.25	3.50
1℔ bot.	℔	8.00	10.00
Imported	℔	7.00	7.75
Phenylethyl Butyrate, 1℔ bot	℔	26.00	28.00
Phenylethyl Formate, 1℔ bot	℔	19.00	21.00
Phenylethyl Propionate, 1℔ bot.	℔	20.00	24.00
Phenylethyl Valerate, 1℔ bot.	℔	25.00	29.00
Phenylpropylalcohol, 1℔ bot	℔	15.00	16.00
Skatol. 1oz. bot	oz	7.00	7.25
Terpinyl Acetate, 25℔ cans	℔	1.65	1.80
Imported, 25℔ cans	℔	1.90	2.20
TERPINEOL, CP, 1000℔ drums	℔	.42	.44
Cans. 50℔	℔	.47	.49
Absolute, 25℔ cans	℔	.80	.90
Imported, 25℔ cans	℔	.50	.55
VANILLIN, USP, 500 oz. cans	℔	...	.49½
Cans, 16 oz., 80 oz.	oz	.50	.51
Second Hands	oz	.47	.50
Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate			
Yara Yara, 1℔ cans	℔	1.65	1.80
PERFUMERS' SUNDRIES			
Almond Meal, 25℔ cans	℔	.28	.30
Ambergris, black, bxs	oz	8.00	10.00
Ambergris, gray, bxs	oz	...	26.00
Balsam Copaiba, Para 80℔ cases.	℔	.42	.44
South American, 80℔ cases.	℔	.45	.48
Balsam Peru, 120℔ cases	℔	1.95	2.05
Balsam Tolu, 90℔ cases	℔	1.65	1.75
Benzoin Gum, Siam, bxs	℔	1.30	1.35
Castoreum, 1℔ bot	℔	4.00	4.50
Chalk, precip. light, 175℔ bbls.	℔	.04½	.05
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans.	gal	1.15	1.25
Civet Abyssin, horns	oz	2.75	3.75
Labdanum, 5℔ bot,	℔	...	8.00
Lanolin hydrous, 350℔ bbls.	℔	.15	.21
Anhydrous, 350℔ bbls.	℔	.18	.23
Musk pods, Cabardine, tins	oz	16.00	17.00
Tonquin, tins	oz	22.00	25.00
Grains, Cabardine, tins	oz	25.00	26.00
Tonquin, tins	oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Orris Rt. Flor., powd. bbls	℔	.12	.13
Verona, 40℔ cbys.	℔	.03	.09
Petrolatum, snow white 350℔ bbls.	℔	.12½	.13
Light Amber, 350℔ bbls	℔	.04¾	.05
Rice Starch, 140℔ bgs	℔	.09	.10
Rose Water, 6 2-3 gal cbys	gal	1.00	1.25
Sandalwood chips, powd. bags	℔	.30	.35
Saponin, 5℔ tins	℔	1.25	1.50
Talc Italian, 220℔ bgs	ton	60.00	80.00
Talc French, 220℔ bags	ton	40.00	45.00
Talc, domestic ref., 100℔ bags	ton	14.00	15.00

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports at New York, Dec. 27 to Jan. 3

ACIDS—Lactic—Edible, 27 bbls., Internat'l. Acceptance Bk., Hamburg; **Phosphorus,** 52 drs., East River Nat. Bk., Hamburg; **Stearic,** 20 cs., M. W. Parsons & Plymouth Organic Lab., Rotterdam; **Tartaric,** 544 cks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—Amyl, 17 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Denatured,** 22 drs., C. Estevas, Arecibo; 25 bbls., Order, San Juan; 60 bbls., Olust Dist Co., San Juan

ALUMINA—Sulfate, 42 cks., Order, Liverpool

AMMONIUM—Sulfocyanide, 8 cks., Order, Liverpool; 5 cks., W. F. Eissing, Rotterdam

AMYL—Acetate, 15 drs., Order, Hamburg

ANTIMONY—160 cks., Order, Hamburg; 17 cks., S. Fullwood, Hull; 830 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; **Carbonate,** 30 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Regulus,** 250 cs., Order, Hamburg

ARGOLS—260 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam

ARSENIC—300 drs., Chem. Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 25 drs., Bank of Amer., Hamburg

BALSAM—10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cristobal; **Tolu,** 28 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Cartagena; 25 cs., Ultramares Corp., Puerto Colombia

BARIUM—250 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Chloride,** 53 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfocyanide,** 5 cks., W. F. Eissing, Rotterdam

BARKS—Cinchona, 8 cs., Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam; 485 bls., Order, Rotterdam; **Quillay,** 39 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., San Antonio

BARLEY—Pearl, 500 bgs., Order, Rotterdam

BARYTES—120 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 20 cks., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg

BENZYL CHLORIDE—1 cse., Order, Hamburg

BERRIES—Hawthorn, 9 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., London

BLANC FIXE—13 cks., E. M. & F. Waldo. Hamburg

CALCIUM—Chloride, 154 drs., Coal & Iron Nat. Bk., Hamburg

CAMPHOR—175 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Hamburg; 112 cks., Order, Hamburg

CASEIN—417 bgs., Nat. City Bk., Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 300 bgs., Equit. Trust Co., Bordeaux; 5 cks., Baltic Shpg. Co., Southampton; 417 bgs., Irving Bk., Buenos Aires

CHALK—24 cks., Industrial Chem. Co., Manchester; 24 bbls., 3,040 bgs., Nat. City Bk., Antwerp; 300 bgs., Butcher & Co., Antwerp; 1,206 bgs., Cooper & Cooper, Havre; 830,000 kilos, Taintor Trdg. Co., Dunkirk; 500,000 kilos, J. W. Higman Co., Dunkirk; 400 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 276 bbls., Nat. City Bk., Antwerp

CHEMICALS—95 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 97 cks., Kidder Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 6 bbls., Fezandie & Sperrle, Hamburg; 100 cs., Norvell Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 10 cs., J. Munroe & Co., Hamburg; 8 cs., Nat. Amer. Bk., Hamburg; 215 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 31 cs., Order, Hamburg; 100 cks., 100 cs., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; 15 cks., Alpers & Matt, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., P Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 225 cs., 42 pgs., Order, Rotterdam

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—6 cks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 92 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 20 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

CHINOSOL TABLETS—4 cs., Order, Hamburg

COAL TAR—Distillate, 150 drs., Order, Liverpool

COCOA BUTTER—10 cs., Order, Hamburg; 10 bgs., Bernard Judae & Co., Rotterdam

COLORS—50 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Hull; 1 bbl., 9 cs., Order, Genoa; 13 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 12 cks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 125 cks., 1 cse., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 16 cks., Franklin Imp. & Exp. Co., Hamburg; 16 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 14 cks., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 2 bbls., Irving Bk., Hamburg; 75 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 31 cs., Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg; 8 cks., 2 cs., Franklin Imp. & Exp. Co., Hamburg; 65 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Bronze,** 4 cs., F. Henjes Jr. Inc., Hamburg; **Bronze Powder,** 7 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; **Coal Tar,** 48 cks., 10 cs., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 2 cks., Franklin Imp. & Exp. Co., Hamburg; **Earth,** 41 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Hamburg; 5 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Hamburg; 15 cks., Meteor Products Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., L. Scott Libby Corp., Rotterdam

COPPER—Oxide, 160 drs., Order, Hamburg

COPRA—625 bgs., Order, Trinidad

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—5 cks., Order, Hamburg

CUTTLEFISH BONE—75 cs., Order, Marseilles

DEXTRINE—550 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Copenhagen; 50 bgs., Nat. Gum & Mica Co., Rotterdam; **Potato Dextrine,** 200 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Rotterdam

DRUGS—20 cs., Globe Shpg. Co., Hamburg; 20 cs., F. L. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam

EPSOM SALT—500 bgs., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

ERGOT—7 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Rye,** 12 bgs., Chapman, Marseilles

FORMALDEHYDE — Hydrosulfide, 110 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
FULLERS EARTH—217 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg
GELATINE—136 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 40 cs., J. Puttmann, Rotterdam
GLUE—268 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 15 cks., Order, Bordeaux; 244 bgs., J. Dick, Hamburg; 34 cks., Brit. Bk. of So. Amer., Antwerp; 490 bgs., J. Dick, Hamburg; 100 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 190 bgs., G. H. Hommel, London; 150 bgs., Amer. Exp. Co., Liverpool; 120 bls., Brit. Bk. of So. Amer., Antwerp; 268 bgs., T. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—194 bls., Order, Copenhagen
GLYCERIN—20 cks., Order, Bordeaux
GUMS—77 cs., Order, Bombay; 750 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Arabic,** 250 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Copal,** 128 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 476 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Damar,** 1,000 cs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 150 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 50 cs., 260 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Hashab,** 132 bls., Order, Port Sudan; **Kadaya,** 32 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Karaya,** 210 bgs., Order, Bombay; **Olibanum,** 24 cs., Order, Bombay; **Perilla,** 174 bls., W. Wrigley Jr. & Co., Puerto Colombia; 9 bls., Amer. Chicle Co., Puerto Colombia; **Tragacanth,** 20 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London; 11 cs., Gullobi Gulbenkian & Co., Constantinople
HARTSHORN SALT—20 cks., J. Munroe & Co., Hamburg
HOPS—13 bls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 40 bbls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 30 bls., O. Seidenberg, Hamburg; 5 bls., Hemsoth Basse & Co., Hamburg; 35 bls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 10 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Hamburg
INSECT POWDER—12 cs., Order, Hamburg
IRON—Vitriol, 63 bbls., Order, Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—17 cks., Order, Manchester; 46 pgs., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 5 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Liverpool; 30 cks., Bk. of Amer., Liverpool; 30 cks., L. H. Butcher Co., Liverpool
JUICE—Lime, 9 cks., 3 puns, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Trinidad; 111 cks., Park Benziger & Co., St. Lucia; 36 cks., Order, St. Lucia; 19 cks. R. Desvernine, Martinique; 44 cks., Colonial Bk. of London, Dominica; 2 cks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 18 cks., Planters Produce Co., Dominica; 20 cks., Perry Ryer & Co., Dominica; 85 cks., Order, Dominica; 6 cks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 7 puns, C. Pfizer & Co., Trinidad; **Paw Paw,** 11 cs., Carter Cummings & Co., Colombo
KAPOK—100 bls., H. F. Barrote, So. Amer. Ports; 25 bls., Importadores, Inc., So. Amer. Ports
LEAVES—Euphorbia Pilulifera, 26 bgs., Order, Colombo; **Henbane,** 10 bls., J. L. Hopkins Co., Hamburg
LEECHES—6 cs., Milwood Ch. Co., Bordeaux
LIME—Chloride, 140 drs., E. Suter & Co., Hamburg
LITHOPONE—80 cks., L. H. Butcher Co., Rotterdam; 8 cks., A. Maharrie, Antwerp; 50 cks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Antwerp; 50 cs., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—Caustic, 250 bgs., 120 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—50 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 40 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 17 cs., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg; **Chloride,** 106 drs., 88 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Oxide,** 40 cs., Order, Hamburg
MANGANESE—Silico, 55 cks., De Courcy Browne, Bordeaux
MEAL—Almond, 20 cs., Steinhardter & Nordlinger, London
MANGROVE BARK, 500 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Myrobalans,** 300 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 12,748 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 400 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 1,522 pkts., Nat. City Bk., Calcutta; **Quebracho,** 2,160 bgs., Commonwealth Atlantic Nat. Bk., Buenos Aires; 2,589 bgs., Amer. Tanners Ltd., Buenos Aires; 78,588 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 1,046 bgs., N. Y. Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 2,062 bgs., First Nat. Bk., Boston, Buenos Aires; 7,763 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—488 bgs., Order, Hamburg
NUX VOMICA—1,000 pkts., Order, Calcutta
OILS—Cocoanut, 642 tons, Philippine Refg. Corp., Manila; 214 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila; **Cod,** 200 bbls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; 200 bbls., Order, Aberdeen; **Fusel,** 2 bbls., Williamson & Co., Hamburg; 17 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Linseed,** 127 drs., Order, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 125 bbls., La Manna Azema & Faman, Nice; 100 cs., East River Nat. Bk., Malaga; 100 cs., Armstrong Cork Co., Seville; 100 cs., E. Sanchez & Co., Seville; 410 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., East River Nat. Bk., Genoa; 2,440 cs., Order, Genoa; 225 cs., E. La Montagne Sons, Bordeaux; **Palm,** 65 cks., Order, Liverpool; 78 cks., United Amer. Lines, Liverpool; 164 cks., Order, Liverpool; 237 cks., Order, Hamburg; 209 bbls., 19 cks., Order, Hamburg; 267 cks. & 79 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Hamburg; 151 cks., Order, Hamburg; 20 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Liverpool; 107 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Liverpool; 44 cks., 219 cks., 30 bbls., Order, Liverpool; 963 cks., Order, Lagos; 52 cks., Core & Herbert, Liverpool; 38 cks., Rayner & Stowington, Liverpool; **Kernel,** 75 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Liverpool; 21 cks., Order, Hamburg; 251 bbls., Order, Hull; 458 drs., Order, Antwerp; **Peanut,** 10 bbls., Lamont Corlier & Co., Rotterdam; **Rape,** 50 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Hull; 400 bbls., Order, Hull; **Soya Bean,** 271 drs., Order, Hamburg; 407 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Vegetable,** 500 cs., Order, Copenhagen; 16 bbls., Order, Hull
OILS, ESSENTIAL—21 cs., 1 dr., Goldman Sachs & Co., Hamburg; 2 cks., Dodge & Olcott Co., Hamburg; **Bay,** 10 cs., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 2 bbls., R. Moelhausen Guadeloupe; 2 cs., Gillespie & Co., Dominica; **Citronella,** 54 drs., Order, Colombo; **Coriander,** 3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Hamburg; **Geranium,** 2 cks., G. Lueders & Co., Algiers; 1 ck., Morana Inc., Marseilles; 13 cks., Order, Marseilles; **Juniper Berry,** 4 cs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Ungerer & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., J. B. Horner Inc., Rotterdam; **Lavender,** 3 cks., Morana Inc., Marseilles; 25 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Marseilles; 1 ck., L. A. VanDyk, Marseilles; **Lime,** 8 cks., 48 cs., Park Benziger & Co., St. Lucia; 3 cs., Order, St. Lucia; 6 cs., R. Desvernine, Martinique; 1 dr., 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; 1 cse., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 1 drum, Goldman Sachs & Co., Dominica; 31 cs., Ungerer & Co., Dominica; **Orange,** 1 cse., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; 1 cse., Gillespie & Co., Dominica; **Mustard,** 10 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Hamburg; **Nutmeg,** 20 cs., A. A. Stilwell & Co., Rotterdam; **Petit Grain,** 30 cs., Order, Buenos Aires
OPIUM—15 cs., Mass Imptg. Co., Constantinople
OXIDE—Red, 5 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Hull
PARALDEHYDE—67 cts., Order, Hamburg
PIASSAVA—40 bls., Eaton Schleich & Wall, Antwerp
PLUMBAGO—330 bgs., Order, Colombo; 339 bbls., Order, Colombo; 165 bbls., **Paterson** Boardman & Knapp, Colombo
POTASSIUM SALTS—121 bbls., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Alum,** 1 ck., Order, Hamburg; **Bromide,** 20 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg; 5 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 14 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; **Caustic,** 40 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 185 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 320 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 2,050 cks., Irving Bk., Hamburg; 300 kgs., Order, Hamburg; 1,500 cks., Seaboard Nat. Bk., Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 380 bbls., E. Suter & Co., Hamburg; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 168 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 100 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Permanganate,** 53 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Sulfocyanide,** 10 cks., W. F. Eissing, Rotterdam
PYRIDINE—5 drs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Hamburg; 7 drs., Order, Hamburg
QUICKSILVER—33 flasks, Haas Bros., Tampico
QUININE—50 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 25 cs., Order, Rotterdam; 3 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam
ROCHELLE SALTS—668 cks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam
ROOTS—17 bls., Order, Antwerp; 15 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Antwerp; 40 bls., Order, Antwerp; 52 bls., McLaughlin Gormley & King, Hamburg; **Arrow,** 127 bbls., J. Morningstar Co., St. Vincent; **Calamus,** 7 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Dandelion,** 22 bgs., Nickells Rowland Co., Hamburg; **Ipecac,** 3 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena
SAFFRON—2 cs., Frank Tea & Spice Co., Marseilles; 1 cse., G. W. Sheldon, Barcelona; 1 cse., Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Barcelona; 1 cse., H. Schoenfeld Co., Barcelona; 1 cse., A. E. Rittwagon, Barcelona
SAL AMMONIAC—112 brls., Order, Hamburg; 8 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SALT—940 bgs., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool
SALTPETRE—176 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SEEDS—Anise, 20 bgs., Thomas & Taylor, Alicante; 50 bls., Order, Barcelona; 3 bgs., C. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool; **Pyro-Canary,** 230 bgs., Order, Seville; 100 bls., C. E. Armstrong Inc., Rotterdam; 200 bls., 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., J. Ohana & Co., Bordeaux; 500 bls., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 2,350 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 250 sks., A. G. Dunn Antwerp; 500 bgs., Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., Antwerp; 100 bgs., E. B. Howard, Constantinople; 200 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Constantinople; 100 bgs., Austin, Nichol & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bls., Vulcan Imptg. Co., Rotterdam 300 bls., A. C. Dunn, Rotterdam; **Castor,** 4,991 bgs., Volkhart Bros., Bombay; 5,602 bgs., Order, Bombay; 19 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Port de Paix; **Caraway,** 100 bls., C. E. Armstrong Inc., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Irwin Harrison & Whitney, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. F. Payne, Rotterdam; 200 bls., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 400 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Fennel,** 40 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Fenugreek,** 253 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Mustard,** 213 bgs., B. H. Old & Co., Hull; 500 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 183 bgs., Order, Bombay; 100 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy,** 100 bls., J. Sausville & Sons, Rotterdam; 300 bls., Sokol Co., Rotterdam; 300 bls., 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 200 bls., Levy & Lewis, Co., Rotterdam; 400 bls., Liverato Kidde & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Irwin Harrison & Whitney, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Ireland Trdg. Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., M. Witsenburg, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bls., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 100 bls., Vulcan Imptg. Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., M. Miltenburg, Rotterdam; 250 bgs., Bk. of Amer., Rotterdam; 500 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., E. Miltenberg & Co., Rotterdam; **Saponin,** 23 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **Senna,** 25 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Suez
SHELLAC—100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Bk. of N. Y. & Trust Co., Calcutta; 413 bgs., Marx & Rawolle, Calcutta; 1,207 bgs., So. Amer. Trust Co., Calcutta; 795 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 500 bgs., Nat. City Bk., Calcutta; 1,125 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 125 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 965 bgs., Phila. Nat. Bk., Calcutta; 1,091 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 17 cs., C. F. Gerlach, Rotterdam; **Seed Lac,** 100 bgs., 100 bgs., Bk. of London & So. Amer., Calcutta; 155 bgs., So. Amer. Trust Co., Calcutta; 700 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 507 bgs., Phila. Nat. Bk., Calcutta; 715 bls., Order, Calcutta; **Sticklac,** 132 cs., Order, Marseilles
SILVER—Sulfide, 2 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., So. Amer. Ports; 13 cs., W. Schall & Co., So. Amer. Ports; **Sulfite,** 117 cs., Watson Geach & Co., Antofagasta
SODIUM SALTS—Bromide, 100 cs., Seaboard Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 2 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 25 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Chlorate,** 200 cks., Seaboard Nat. Bk., Hamburg; **Cyanide,** 1,425 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 119 cs., Order, Liverpool; **Fluoride,** 38 bbls., Winter Wolff & Co., Hamburg; **Hydrosulfite,** 100 cks., 50 kegs, H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate,** 7,077 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; **Prussiate,** 8 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 44 cks., C. Tenant Sons & Co., Liverpool; **Pyophosphate,** 1 ck., C. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfocyanide,** 12 drs., W. F. Eissing, Rotterdam; **Sulfite,** 156 drs., C. S. Grant & Co., Hamburg; **Sulphydrate,** 132 drs., C. S. Grant & Co., Rotterdam
SPICES—Bitters, 1,025 cs., J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad; **Amargo,** 10 cks., B. B. Darf & Co., Hamburg; 220 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Hamburg; **Chillies,** 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 405 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Cinnamon,** 200 bls., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; 200 bls., Order, Colombo; **Quills,** 52 bbls., Order, Colombo; **Cloves,** 100 bls., Order, Rotterdam; **Mace,** 3 bgs., 2 cs., 1 ck., Frank Tea & Spice, Grenada; 5 cs., 6 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Grenada; **Nutmegs,** 20 bgs., Frank Tea & Spice, Grenada; 50 bgs., Archibald &

Lewis, Grenada; **Paprika,** 25 bgs., H. Schoenfeld & Sons, Hamburg; 25 bgs., Pickford Colonial Inc., Hamburg; 100 bgs., J. Wertheimer & Sons, Hamburg; 25 cs., Cresca Co., Hamburg; **Pepper,** 25 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Hamburg; 4,000 bgs., Bk. of N. Y. & Trust Co., Telok Betong; 205 bgs., Amer. Merchant Lines, London; **Black,** 450 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 440 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 4,028 bgs., Order, Batavia; 1,500 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Telok Betong; 500 bgs., Bk. of Amer., Telok Betong; 750 bgs., Equit. Trust Co., Telok Betong; 500 bgs., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bk., Telok Betong; 750 bgs., Fi-Nat. City Bk., Telok Betong; 250 bgs., Fidelity Internat'l Trust Co., Telok Betong; 1,750 bgs., Bk. of N. Y. & Trust Co., Telok Betong; 250 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Telok Betong; 1,000 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Telok Betong; 500 bgs., Intern. Bkg Corp., Telok Betong; 1,750 bgs., Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Telok Betong; 1,000 bggs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Telok Betong; 2,000 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Telok Betong; 2,750 bgs., Order, Telok Betong; **White,** 165 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia; 595 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Batavia; 2,310 bgs., Bk. of N. Y. & Trust Co., Batavia; 250 bgs., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bk., Batavia; **Pimento,** 225 bgs., 5 cs., Amer. Hawaiian S.S. Co., Alicante; 10 bgs., Benkart & Co., Alicante; 25 bgs., 85 cs., Lundt & Co., Alicante; 150 bgs., Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co., Alicante; 300 bgs., 50 cs., Order, Alicante

SPONGES—77 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana; 45 bls., Amer. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 89 bls., Nat. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 45 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Havana; 37 bls., Order, Havana; 68 bls., Cunard S.S. Co., Nassau; 10 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau; **Refuse,** 4 bls., Cunard S.S. Co., Nassau

SULFUR—Precipitated, 50 cks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Hamburg

TALC—500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux; 1,100 bgs., L. A. Salomon, Bordeaux

TAPIOCA, 279 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Telok Betong; **Flour,** 3,375 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia; 506 bgs., Nat. Gum & Mica Co., Batavia; **Pearl,** 309 bgs., Order, Penang; **Siftings,** 434 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Batavia

TARTAR—255 bgs., Amer. Exp. Co., Bordeaux; 122 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., San Antonio; 1,051 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 897 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; **Lime,** 100 sks., Royal Bkg Powder Co., Marseilles

TEA FLUFF—343 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo

UMBER—37 cks., L. H. Butcher Co., Hull

UREA—50 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

VALONIA—3,671 bgs., Order, Chanak, Turkey

VANILLA BEANS—5 cs., Lueders & Co., Dominica; 8 cs., Order, South ampton; 118 cs., Order, Marseilles; 31 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 21 cs., Menhinic & Fromson, Marseilles

VERMILION—13 kegs, Pomeroy & Fischer, London

WAX—Bees, 34 bls., Ponds Extract Co., Rotterdam; 40 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg; 20 sks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 68 bgs., Order, Constantinople; 18 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Carnauba,** 134 bgs., Order, Ceara; **Mineral,** 10 bgs., S. S. Painter, Hamburg

WHITING—5,929 bgs., Taintor Trdg Co., Dunkirk

WOOL GREASE—80 bbls., Marden Wild Corp., Hull; 200 bbls., Amer. Hawaiian S.S. Co., Hull

ZINC—Chloride, 37 drs., C. Hardy Inc., Rotterdam; **Oxide,** 50 bbls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp; 60 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; **Sulfate,** 3 cs., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

Dec. 24 to 31

CHALK—600 bags, Reichard Coulston Co. Inc., Westerner, Antwerp

HAARLEM OIL—25 cases, F. H. Shallus Co., Westerner, Rotterdam; 25 cases, William H. Mason, Westerner, Rotterdam

LICORICE ROOT—6,877 bales, J.S. Young Co., Vaeilevusa, Beira

PEPPER—100 bags, 11,233 lbs., William H. Masson. Kyhissia, Hamburg

POTASH—Kainit, 333,156 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; **Manure Salt,** 611,930 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 200 tons, Frank H. Shallus Co., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 150 tons, French Potash Syndicate, Westerner, Antwerp; **Muriate,** 1,000 bags, 100 tons, Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 1,000 bags, 100 tons, F. H. Shallus Co., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 350 bags, 70,332 lbs., Potash Importing Corp. Kyphissia, Hamburg; 500 bags, 50 tons, Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 200 bags, 20 tons, Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 200 bags, 20 tons, Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 252,767 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 199,621 lbs., Potash Importing Corp. Kyphissia, Hamburg; 399,168 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Westerner, Antwerp; 399,169 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Westerner, Antwerp; **Sulfate,** 3,000 bags, 622,939 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Kyphissia, Hamburg; 500 bags, 50 tons, Potash Importing Corp., Kyphissia Hamburg

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Dec. 27 to Jan. 3

ACIDS—Formic, 148 carboys, Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank, Hamburg; **Cresylic,** 10 drums, Order, Hamburg; **Oxalic,** 38 casks, Seaboard Nat. Bank, Hamburg; **Tar,** 24 drums, Order, Hamburg

CHALK—500 tons, Order, London

COLORS—Aniline, 5 csks, Dyestuff Corp. of America, Liverpool; **Ultramarine Blue,** 50 casks, J. A. & W. Bird & Co., Antwerp.

EPSOM SALT—500 bags, C. Tennant Sons & Co. Hamburg

GLAUBER'S SALT—2,250 bags, Order, Hamburg

GLUE—198 bags, Order, Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—14 casks, R. Coulston, Liverpool; 13 casks, J. H. McNulty, Liverpool

MAGNESIUM SULFATE—250 bags, Order, Hamburg

MYROBALANS—244 bags, Order, London

OCHRE—121 casks, R. Coulston, Far East

OIL—Cod, 40 bbls., White & Hodges, Manchester; **Linseed,** 100 bbls., Baring Bros., London; **Palm,** 360 casks, African & Eastern Trade Corp., Hamburg; 91 casks., African & Eastern Trade Corp., Liverpool

POTASH—Caustic, 201 drums, Am. Exch. Nat. Bank, Hamburg; 185 casks, Order, Hamburg; **Muriate,** 3,900 bags, Order, Antwerp

SHELLAC—100 bags, Order, Calcutta; 101 chests, Phila. Nat. Bank, Calcutta

SODIUM—Chlorate, 400 casks, Seaboard Nat. Bank, Hamburg; **Hyposulfite,** 300 casks, Seaboard Nat. Bank, Hamburg

SUMAC—Ground, 280 bags, Order, Med. Ports; 420 bags, Irving Bank & Columbia Trust Co., Med. Ports; 560 bags, J. S. Young Co.. Med. Ports; **Leaf,** 200 bales, Order, Med. Ports

WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., Marden Wild Corp., London

ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls., Order, Far East

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Dec. 27 to Jan. 3

NITRATE OF SODA—50,994 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique

SEED—Caraway, 38,195 lbs., Holland

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Dec. 24 to 31

AMMONIUM MURIATE—250 casks, Order, Rotterdam

BARIUM CHLORIDE—162 casks, Order, Rotterdam

CLAY—350 tons, United Clay Mines Corp., Bristol; 200 tons, J. W. Hampton Jr. & Co., Bristol; 500 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol; 218 tons, Order, Bristol

GLAUBER'S SALT—166 bbls., Corn Exch. Nat. Bank, Hamburg; 185 pkgs., Corn Exch. Nat. Bank, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—Crude, 500 drums, Order, Manchester; **Dynamite,** 26 drums, Order, Rotterdam

GUM—Copal, 133 bags, John H. Faunce, Liverpool

MAGNESITE—208 bls., Order, Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—453 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

OIL—Palm Kernel, 452 bbls., Order, Hull

POTASH—Bicarbonate, 100 casks, Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Rotterdam

SALT—304,800 kilos, Chas. Kurtz & Co., Rotterdam

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—534 bbls., Order, Copenhagen

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Dec. 20 to 27

COPRA—714,103 lbs., Order, Hondagua; 625,678 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua; 1,350,056 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Siain; 1,479,911 lbs., Order, Zamboanga; 2,829 353 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi

INDIGO—15 seroons, Donald Lindo & Co., La Libertad

OILS—Soya Bean, 218 bbls., Dairen; **Wood,** 20 drums, Order, Hongkong

SEED—11 cases, Order, Tientsin; **Rapeseed,** 300 bags, Order, Otaru

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The average American wage earner receives twice as much as the English worker and six times as much as the Italian, according to figures just published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Contrary to general conception the German wage earner is only a little behind the English, coming third on the list.

The Domestic and Foreign Commerce Department, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago, has received an inquiry (4220) from a company in Japan for a few hundred tons of bone charcoal, sizes 8x12, and 8x16-mesh, quotations to be f.o.b. San Francisco or New Orleans.

Harvey L. Smith, a manufacturer of chemicals, St. Louis, Mo., was a visitor in San Francisco just before the Christmas holidays.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Jan. 17, for 10,000 qts. fire extinguishing liquid, for the South Brooklyn navy yard, as per Schedule 3,098.

Capitol Food Co., Tiffin, O., manufacturers of poultry and cattle salts and medicinal salves, will erect a $40,000 plant at San Mateo, Cal. James Engliss will be the San Mateo manager of the company.

The Domestic and Foreign Commerce Department, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago, has received an inquiry (4217) from a company at Montreal, Que., in the market for cresote oil.

Deposits of virgin sulfur have been discovered near the sources of the river Terek in the Caucasus, according to foreign reports.

Local Spot Stocks

A selected list of established jobbers, merchants, and sales agents who carry stocks of standardized, branded products in local warehouse and who are prepared to render prompt distribution service.

Illinois

Illinois (Cont.)

Indiana

Maryland

Massachusetts

Local Spot Stocks

Massachusetts (Con't.)

ROGERS & McCLELLAN
Industrial Chemicals
136 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON
New England Agents for—
Jefferson Distil. & Denaturing Co.
Denatured Alcohol
Seaboard Chemical Co.
Methanol
Methyl Acetone
Penn. Chemical Works
Lye
Atlantic Carbonic Co.
Glauber Salts
Franco-American Chemical Works
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Eastern Agents for—
Battelle & Renwick
Sulphur
Salt Petre

"GINGERINE"
T. & H. SMITH
100% Ginger-virtues
No inert matter
The original
70 years ago
and still unequalled
Sole U. S. Agent
Gustav Martin
Boston

MATHIESON
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda-Soda Ash
Bleaching Powder-Anhydrous Ammonia
Modified Virginia Soda-Bicarbonate of Soda
Zinc Dust—Tri Sodium—Irish Moss
Albumen—Epsom—Lithopone
LEONARD W.
CRONKHITE
INCORPORATED
385 Congress St., Boston, Cong. 6686

Massachusetts (Cont.)

E. & F. KING & CO.
Estab. 1834 Inc. 1904
399-409 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON
New England Distributors
WYANDOTTE
MODIFIED SODAS
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, CARBONIC SODA, SAL SODA AND BICARBONATE SODA
Importers of and Dealers In
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

DOE & INGALLS, INC.
196 MILK STREET
BOSTON
Congress 7031
C. P. ANALYZED REAGENTS FOR
LABORATORIES

Michigan

Eaton-Clark Company
Acids—Chemicals—Dyestuffs
DISTRIBUTORS OF
Wyandotte Products
FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND TEXTILE PURPOSES
Main 5216—DETROIT—204 Woodward Ave.
Branch—Windsor, Ont.

Missouri

WHITELAW BROTHERS
CHEMICAL COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY
SPOT STOCKS
Ammonia Alum. U. S. P.
Sulphate Alumina
Tri Sodium Phosphate
(General Chemical Co.)
Bicarbonate Soda
(Church & Dwight)
Borax
(Pacific Coast)
Chloride Lime
(Penn. Salt)

Missouri (Cont.)

G. S. ROBINS & CO.
"Chemicals With Service"
513 S. 2ND ST., ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS STOCKS of
Alum, Aluminum Sulphate (Iron Free), Sodium Sulphide, Sulphonated Castor Oil and Copper Sulphate for Textile Manufacturers
Distributors for
MATHIESON
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda-Soda Ash
Bleaching Powder-Anhydrous Ammonia
Modified Virginia Soda-Bicarbonate of Soda

Flavors—Food Colors
Essential Oils
Millard-Heath Co.
216 Pine Street - - St. Louis, Mo.

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs
THOMPSON, HAYWARD & SCHLUETER, Inc.
2932 Fairmount Ave., Kansas City 305 Arsenal St. St. Louis

New Jersey

American Oil & Supply Co.
238 Wilson Ave., Newark, N. J.
Acids—Soda Ash—Caustic Soda
Glaubers Salt—Sal Soda
Textile Oils—Soaps

YOUR card here stamps you as headquarters in your territory—
One inch $30, three months
Two inches, $50, three months
Three inches, $75, three months
Sold on the yearly order.

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Headquarters in Western New York
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Naval Stores
Pigments Oils
ROLLS CHEMICAL CO.
ELLICOTT SQUARE BLDG., BUFFALO

PIERCE & STEVENS, INC.
Alcohols Chemicals Solvents
SINCE 1884
710 OHIO STREET
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Ohio

BORAX
(AMERICAN TRONA CORP.)
EPSOM SALTS
(DOW CHEMICAL CO.)
Tri-Sodium Phosphate
(FEDERAL PHOSPORUS CO.)

CHEMICAL UTILITIES CO.
1517-1517 WEST SIXTH ST.,
CINCINNATI

Pennsylvania (Con't.)

CHEMICALS FOR
ALL INDUSTRIES

ALKALIES, ACIDS
DRY COLORS, STARCHES
SOLVAY CAUSTIC SODA
SOLVAY SODA ASH
PROSPERITY MODIFIED SODA

GEORGE S. COYNE
CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
114 Walnut St. Philadelphia

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Complete Warehouse Stocks
CLEANSING SODAS—ALKALIES
SODIUM { BI-CARBONATE, SILICATE, NITRATE, Etc., Etc.
Authorized Distributors for Diamond Alkali Company and Victor Chemical Works
Rodgers Chemical Co., Inc.
412 Fitzsimons Bldg., Pittsburgh
For Interested Service—Call COURT 1199

Pennsylvania (Con't.)

Chemicals and Oils
FOR
TEXTILE
LEATHER
PAPER
RUBBER
PAINT, ETC.

ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.
450 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Est. 1892 Lombard 3210-3211

CONSUMERS CHEMICAL CO.
Drexel Building, Philadelphia
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CAUSTIC
TEXTILE
LAUNDRY
SPEC. ALKALI
BICARBONATE
SODA
Immediate Truck Deliveries

Rhode Island

GEORGE
MANN
and CO., INC.

Providence, Rhode Island

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM SULFIDE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIA
STEARIC ACID

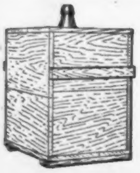
Texas

SULPHURIC ACID
CHEMICALS
CARLOTS—CONTRACTS—LESS CARLOTS
WAREHOUSE STOCK AT – DALLAS
HOUSTON, TULSA, WICHITA FALLS, SAN ANTONIO,
CORPUS CHRISTI, SHREVEPORT, LITTLE ROCK
HOUSTON OFFICE 632 BANKERS MORTGAGE BLDG.
JOE BARLOW, Distributor
DALLAS, TEXAS
2507 HARRISON ST

THESE cards offer a maximum of direct publicity at a minimum of cost—

One inch $30, three months
Two inches $50, three months
Three inches, $75, three months

Sold on the yearly order.



CARBOYS STEEL DRUMS

BOUGHT—SOLD—EXCHANGED

THE CARBOY COMPANY
South Kearny, N. J.

STEEL DRUM AND BBL. CO
South Kearny, N. J.

Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.
Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.
Address "Wants & Offers"
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS
3 Park Place, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HEMICAL IMPORTER will pay commission o men calling on users of chemicals in large uantities—Textile, Leather, Rubber manufacturers, etc., protecting them on repeat orders. plendid opportunity for permanent connection. ox 103, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

IQUID POLISHING WAX—Owner of German patent, at present in New York, wishes sell American rights. Box 256, DRUG & HEMICAL MARKETS.

E BUY FOR SPOT CASH—Surplus and odd ts of chemicals, oils, dyes, intermediates, olvents, gums, glues, waxes, and any item f a chemical nature. Republic Chemical orp., 303 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

ROFITABLE PHARMACEUTICAL BUSINESS is offered for sale in its entirety at a ery moderate price. Excellent opportunity r enlargening. Reason for selling personal. ox 251, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

VANTED—Contracts 1925—January to July—igh grade Imported Wood Flour at attractive rice. Address Box 254, DRUG & CHEMICAL ARKETS.

VANTED — Addresses of buyers of Crude Drugs. Box 250, DRUG & CHEMICAL ARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALESMAN—Executive, young man, twelve ears drug, chemical and allied lines, open or engagement January 1st. What can you ffer? Box 263, DRUG & CHEMICAL ARKETS.

HEMIST—Dr. of Science, experienced in nalytical work (alloys, etc.) wants position. Write to Box 262, DRUG & CHEMICAL ARKETS.

OLUMBIA GRADUATE wants position in hemical sales or laboratory. Four years experience in manufacture of coal-tar chemicals ith big company. Box 261, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CHEMIST — Ten ears industrial experience, three years sales xperience, knows district thoroughly—desires o handle line of chemicals or chemical instruments. Box 252, DRUG & CHEMICAL ARKETS.

SALESMAN AND CHEMIST for Cosmetics nd Essential Oils. Chance to become interested in growing manufacturing business. ox 249, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST—Dr. of Science, organic—experienced in synthetic organic chemistry in laboratory and plant, acquainted with pharmaceuticals, synthetic essential oils, nitrocellulose lacquers—wants position. Box 253, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALES MANAGER—Expert in chemical and medical propaganda—one whose name is nationally known—seeks a permanent connection with a manufacturing firm which is willing to adequately compensate successful work. Salary dependent upon opportunity offered. Box 100, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEWING GUM—Wanted, a man competent to establish and manage a chewing gum factory. Apply in confidence with full details as to experience and capabilities to Box 248, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP WANTED

DRUG SALESMEN—Carry side line "Ray's Combined Salve and Liniment"—"The Wonder Healer", guaranteed. Box 452, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Registered Druggists who are desirous of making connection with a chain store organization having excellent future opportunities to offer. Box 240, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN to carry as side line attractively priced Rubbing Alcohol and Bay Rum—only miniature samples. State terms, territory. Box 259, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN calling on the jobbing and larger retail trade in various States to associate with a reliable house offering standard pharmaceuticals at advantageous prices. Prefer men operating out of New York City with a non-conflicting line. Liberal commission weekly. White for interview. Box 431, 2501, World Tower Bldg., New York City.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN—Opportunity for a man with ability and experience in buying and selling of drugs or chemicals to initiate and conduct a new department. Attractive proposition for right man. Your reply stating qualifications will be kept confidential. Box 258, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED TABLET COATER—Position open for first class tablet coater. Middle West. None other need apply. State references and salary. Box 255, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP WANTED

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER desires to engage the services of a man who has had some experience in the distribution of industrial chemicals. Address reply, stating experience, references, and compensation expected. Box 104, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL SALESMEN—Evening course of special chemical lectures and demonstrations for salesmen starts Dec. 29th. Write for circular or call Monday, Tuesday or Thursday evening, except Dec. 22 to 27, Pratt Institute, Grand Ave. near DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Salesman who is familiar with the manufacture and sale of Whiting. To be considered, applicant must have had considerable experience in this line. Box 245, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS — Large manufacturer of aromatic chemicals, perfumers' raw materials, and flavoring products, is in the market for a high calibre salesman for New York and vicinity. Man who has had experience in this or similar lines. Salary adequate for man of right type and experience. Write to Box 243, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

THE DRUG PRODUCTS CO., Long Island City, New York, will consider now for January first a few capable salesmen having trade following with physicians. Only high class successful men will be considered. Write fully in confidence direct, stating territory preferred, record, etc. Liberal commission.

SALESMAN—Man of character, ability, and experience in selling the flavoring extract trade and perfumers for a leading American manufacturer of true fruit flavors, essential oils, and allied materials. Write, giving experience, etc., to Box 244, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Salesman experienced in this line wanted to call on the wholesale grocery, ice cream, confectionery and similar trades. Liberal proposition and permanent connection for a man who can make good in this line. Address in confidence with full particulars to Box 234, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A MAN who controls the job you want is most apt to be a regular reader of this column. For real positions in the chemical, drug, dye, oil and allied fields no medium brings better results than these Wants and Offers—5c a word.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

MEYERS formerly "Eureka" whooping cough remedy now manufactured by Geo. A. Meyers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Dallastown, Pa.

BUY RIGHT FROM FEIDT—Chemicals, Laboratory Supplies, Drugs, Geo. D. Feidt & Co., 482-488 No. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES, balls, crude for immediate and future shipments offered by Pacific Chemical Co., 68 Cliff St., New York.

WANTED—Salt Cake, bulk cars. Impact carboy testing outfit ICC regulations. Globe Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Methyl Alcohol. Societeit voor Chemische Industrie, Katwijk on Sea, Holland.

ODD LOTS, surplus and dead stocks of Chemicals, Dyes, Pigments, Dry Colors, Glues, Waxes, Minerals, etc., bought outright. Submit samples and details. Box 246, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Azot Spolka Akcyjna at Jaworzno, Poland—Electrochemical factory of—Sodium Prussiate, Potassium Prussiate, Blue of Paris.

EXPORT—Bulgarian Otto of Rose. Import, of industrial chemicals, pharmaceutical products and all sorts of drugs, essential oils, soap (industrial and household use). Box 241, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Inquiries for oils, fats, glycerin, chemicals, rosin and turpentine. We always have a large surplus for sale. Dickinson Corporation (Brokers exclusively) 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WE OFFER leading European and African Botanical Drugs. All codes. Cable "Amecousema Paris". Amecousema American Trading House, 25 Rue St. Augustin, Paris, France.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

MANUFACTURER WANTS Crude Dinitro Toluene, oily, dark brown, in large quantities from one to four carloads per month. Box 105, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED—An emulsifier 50 gal. capacity. Must be in good condition. State price and delivery. Box 470, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

FOR SALE—One Mohan Automatic Aspirin Tablet filling machine, practically new. Cost originally $500.00. Our price subject to being unsold $250 net cash. Box 102, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE WILL BUY 3 to 5 pebble mills for dry powdering work of a capacity of 2 to 5 bbls. medium dense material. Please give full particulars and lowest cash price. Box 257, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—One Labelling Machine, used very little and in good operating condition. Can label, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles. For price and further information communicate with B. E. Nelson, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Pullman Station, Chicago.

WANTED—Two Fuller-Lehigh Dreadnaughts; one direct heating (coal) Dryer; jaw crusher, gardner hammer, sling; three or four Burh Mills with emory burhs; pulleys, shafting, belting, couple of bucket elevators and couple of worm conveyors. Address M. F. Reese, 453 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—Stokes "O" and "N" Machines, in good working condition. Both equipped with complete punch and die sets. Prices right. Walker, Corp & Co., Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

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